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Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
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The Bombay Chronicle

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
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and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 182 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
1st	Aug.	Salsette	6060	Mongolia	10000
6th	"	Mandala	8660	----	----
15th	"	Salsette	6060	Malwa	11000
20th	"	Kashgar	8000	----	----
27th	"	Salsette	6060	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	8000	----	----
10th	"	Salsette	6060	Mooltan	10000
17th	"	Khyber	9000	----	----
24th	"	Salsette	6060	Kashgar	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagova	7000	----	----
8th	"	Karmala	9000	----	----
15th	"	Khiva	9000	----	----
22nd	"	Arabia	8000	----	----
29th	"	Nellore	7000	----	----

To Colombo, Soualts, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
6th Aug	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date	Steamers	Destination
3rd Aug.	Otaki	Karachi and P Gulf fast mail
5th "	Ujina	Tuticorin, Colombo and Calcutta
8th "	Karoa	East & South Africa via Seychelles and Lamu
9th "	Pundua	Karachi and P Gulf extra.

*or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL' without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

S. S. STORY,
Actg. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000		1st Aug.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		17th Aug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7934	16th Oct
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	30th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles — London via Marseilles	555	883	420	630
Liverpool — London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool — London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	600	90	452	675
	—	942	—	712

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	23rd July	3rd Aug.
Tetomi Maru	K. Fujio	3412	4th Aug.	13th Aug.
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	13th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
YamagataMaru	O. Hori	3700	15th Aug.	26th Aug

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru	4515	S. Nemoto	12th July	31st July
Saigon Maru	4353	Y. Yamamoto	29th July	5th Aug.
Inaho Maru	3039	D. Ozawa	29th July	7th Aug.
Java Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	8th Aug	19th Aug.
Inao Maru	5311	K. Tashio	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Iloilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplande Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and test. A

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF "LOCOMOTIVE" CANVAS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo, Street Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the 1et purchaser the following:—

10 bales "Locomotive" Canvas; in each 24 pieces of 37in. width, of 864 to 875 yds.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the intending purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES WITH TWO TANNERIES AND CHAWLS AT DHARAVI.

Under instructions from the Owners Messrs. Mahomed Jaffer Joomabhai and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the followng very valuable properties to close partnership account.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate lying and being at Dharavi without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,638 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 613, New No. A/13460, Old Survey No. ——, New Survey No. 3/509 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Adamjee Pirbhoy, on or towards the South by the Government ground and beyond that by the Dharavi Road, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter 2ndly described and on or towards the North by the property of Hajee Mamad Haji Mamad.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land newly assessed situate lying and being a Dharavi without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16887, New Survey No. 5/510 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mamed Haji Mamed, on or towards the South by Dharavi Road, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the West by public passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at Dharavi without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 353 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17170, New Survey No. 2/509 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property firstly described, on or towards the South by the Dharavi Road, on or towards the East by the property of Adamji Peerbhai and on or towards the West by the property secondly described.

FOURTHLY.— All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at Dharavi without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 8,329 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 339, New No. 13189 and New Surney Nos. 1/506, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7/508 together with the tanneries and chawls standing thereon.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground situate lying and being at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,220 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 16498 and New Survey No. 3754 together with the messuage, tenement or chawls standing thereon.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground situaste lying and being at Dharavi without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16739 and New Survey No. 2/3754 all the said pieces of land fourthly, fifthly and sixthly described are merged into one piece of land and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 6240 to 6244 (1) and 6248, 6245, 6246, 6247 and Street Nos. 129 to 133, 137, 133A, 135 and 136 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Government land on or towards the West and North by the property of Nusserwanji Jehangir Khambatta and on or towards the South by the said Dharavi Road.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Continued.*)

SEVENTHLY All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at Dharavi without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 339, New No. 13189, Old Survey No. ——, and New Survey No. 15A/511 and which piece of land abuts on the East side of the property fourthly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1916.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A SPECIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINE.

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Ardeshir Dady Street, Khetwadi, in the premises of Seth Dawoodbhoy Moosaji's Saw Mills, close by the Iron Foundry of Messrs. K. K. Divecha and Co, on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

1 23-h.p. Special Crude Oil Engine by Messrs. Candall Gas and Oil Engine Co., in perfect working order.

A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of sale.

Private offers for the same will be received by the Auctioneers uptill sale day.

The above is on view.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st August, 1916.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

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AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukharam Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates, WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.

Terms Moderate. 4529

WANTED

WANTED—SENIOR COMPOSITORS for Advt. Dept. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 1060

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted reliable assistant with all-round knowledge (no operating). Apply to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4818

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—First Class MOTOR FITTERS, TURNERS, and MILLER. State experience and salary wanted. Apply to

THE GWALIOR MOTOR SERVICE, 4810 Gwalior.

WANTED—A CLERK for office work and foreign correspondence, having experience for five years. Age above 25 and a resident of Gujarat will be given preference. Apply with full details to JIVANCHUND LALUBHAI & Co., 426, Mombadevi, Bombay. 4811

WANTED—COMPETENT HOSPITAL WRITERS. Only men acquainted with detail work of Military Station Hospital need apply personally, with testimonials to Lt.-Col. H. W. K. Read, R.A.M.C., Officer Commanding Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay. 4815

WANTED—A thoroughly efficient and PRACTICAL MOTOR MECHANIC and Electrician for a large Motor Work Shop in Mofussil. One who can repair and re-set any Make of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Dynamo and Magneto need only apply with copies of testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4809

WANTED—A qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR (a Hindu will be preferred). Apply stating age, caste, religion, residence, qualifications, minimum terms acceptable with copies of testimonials, and a copy of photo (both of which will not be returned) before the 15th August, 1916, to Box No. 972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4639

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, slide and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks, 1¼in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 11 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys. Rs. 13 per set.

R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Belting; 2nd hand 20 inches wide. Scandinavian cotton belting in lengths of 2 Rolls 179ft., 3 Rolls 166ft. 7in. Full particulars can be had on application and the belting may be seen any day at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Mahalaxmi, between the hours of 11 & 5.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER, 4783 B. B. & C. I. Ry.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR AND-A-HALF PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1916.

TWENTY YEARS—Rs. 25,00,000.

REPAYABLE 1st NOVEMBER, 1936.

TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED UP TO 1 p.m. (S.T.) ON THURSDAY, 10TH AUGUST 1916.

With the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 25 lakhs.

2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

3. These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable at par to the holder in twenty years from 1st November 1916, and will bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent of the amount applied for. In the case of accepted tenders interest will be allowed on the deposit from the date of allotment. The balance of 95 per cent shall be paid on or before 31st October 1916 but interest in respect thereof will only accrue from the date of payment in full.

5. The application deposit will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made. If the tender is accepted, the application deposit, together with the accrued interest thereon, will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st October 1916.

6. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday 10th August 1916, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

7. Each Tender should be enclosed with the five per cent deposit in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Bombay Port Trust 4½ per cent Loan of 1916."

8. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

9. Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government, which may, from time to time be owing.

10. In accordance with the power contained in Section 24, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,

J. TYERS, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 25th July 1916.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....

hereby tender for Rupees..... of Bombay Port Trust Debentures of the above Loan and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised at the rate of Rupees..... Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Rupees*.....

and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before the 31st October, 1916, in terms of the Trustees' Notification.

I require the amount in.....

Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature) .....

(Address) .....

*NOTE.—This should be 5 per cent. of the amount tendered for.

To be presented at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, before 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 10th August 1916. 4763.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 436 of 1916.

Re. LAKHMIDAS TILUMUL, MANGUMUL TILUMUL and GANGARAM MANGUMUL, all of Bombay, Hindu Merchants, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Lakhmidas Mangumul at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay adjudged insolvents.

Ex-parte:—The Bank of Bombay; the petitioning creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed LAKHMIDAS TILUMUL, MANGUMUL TILUMUL and GANGARAM MANGUMUL have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Hon. Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1916.

R. B. PATEL, Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 31st July, 1916. 4816

ASIATIC BALM

BEAR BRAND

Kills Sleeplessness. Get your supply to-day

Sold all over.

Prices As. 8 and As. 12.

NOTICES.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

ELECTRICAL DIVISION.
BARODA STATE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for the annual supply of Lubricating oils required for the Electrical Works.

For particulars and specification etc. apply to the undersigned.

Only bonafide oil manufacturers need apply.

BAGANNA BALAJI, M.I.E.E., Electrical Engineer. 4812

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS "SAIGON MARU" and S. S. "INAHO MARU" having arrived on the 30th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of their Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamers' arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 31st July, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

AN EXCELLENT AND POPULAR BILL.

"PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT."

Jane Gail in a splendid Drama in which two swindling company promoters are brought to justice by a brave girl. She also saves her sweetheart, who has been falsely accused of forgery by them.

"THE TALE OF THE 'C'."

Mary Fuller and Paul Panzer provide splendid entertainment with a romantic seaside holiday story in which the young man disguises himself as a professor to further his chances in the matrimonial stakes.

"A QUIET HONEYMOON."

A Nestor comedy which is causing great laughter. Two ardent bachelors make a rash bet which is never paid owing to the amazing attractions of women.

The last mail's

PATHE GAZETTE:

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH SHOW. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT.

The Photo Play Serial Supreme

"GRAFT"

Episodes Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth.

Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

TO-DAY EXTRA PRIZE SHOW

At 3-30 and 5-15 S.T.

For Mahomedan RAMZAN IDD.

USUAL HALF RATES.

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MONSIEUR ROBERT CHAIDRON, CONSUL FOR BELGIUM.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. and Officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The Band of "L" Company (St. Mary's Cadets) B. V. R., will play a selection of music at the Esplanade Bandstand on

SATURDAY, August 5th.

Commencing 6 p. m.

(Weather permitting.)

Collecting boxes for the above mentioned Fund will be taken round during the performance.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Bombay's Premier Playhouse
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 P.M.

THIS WEEK'S GREAT ATTRACTION!

The most Ingenious Novelty ever seen in India!

ARTHUR HEMSLEY presents

"THE CONVERSATIONAL FILM"

in which he acts a part both on the stage and on a film in a burlesque Drama.

"THE BREAKING UP OF THE BLACK HAND GANG"

THE LAST WORD IN CINEMATOGRAPHIC INVENTION.

Screamingly Funny. Absolutely original. Delightfully Witty.

HEMSLEY. As the Cinema Hero. "BULLETHEAD"

BRULL and HEMSLEY. Songs, Duets and Eccentricities.

HARRY GREY. The Australian Nugget in "The Tramp."

Prices Rs. 3 to 4 annas. Plan at ROSE & Co. Tel. No. 288.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A Nerve-Thrilling Railway Drama In Three Parts.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH

Featuring MARIE WALCAMP

"The Dare-Devil of the Films"

in a nerve-tingling exploit of daring-do.

SEE THE HEROINE

Lifting up a man lying on the rails from the cowcatcher of a moving train.

THE MOST RISKY "TRICK" EVER FILMED.

An absorbing story showing how a band of crooks plotted to rob an express, and how a brave sister saved her brother by her plucky behaviour.

3 Shows Nightly—6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.

Prize Shows—Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30.

Tuesday 1st August Special Prize Show 5 to 6-30 On account of Ramzan Id.

FILMS 5,00,000 feet of films for sale at o/r rates. Good opportunity for renters. Apply Manager.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

ITALA'S MASTERPIECE

THE FIRE! THE FIRE!!

THE FIRE! THE FIRE!!

6,000 Feet. 6,000 Feet.

Drawing Dates of MILLION DOLLAR and BROKEN COINS

24 PRIZES 24

Rs. 2,000

Box Tuesday the 1st Aug. Rs. 800
I Wednesday 2nd " " 600
II Thursday 3rd " " 400
III Friday 4th " " 200

at 6-45 every Evening.

LOOK OUT

Next SATURDAY the 5th.

Pathe's Grand Serial.

Repeated by Special request.

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

8 parts each week.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night

Pastel Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM 1st August, 1916, we will remove our Branch situated at No. 2 Queens Road, Chowpatty to No. 19, Heera Building, Crawford Market, Bombay.

A. R. DIAS & BROS. [Est. 1888.]

15, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 31.

Depressions have appeared off Orissa and the Cutch coasts of which the latter will probably pass inland shortly. The monsoon continues moderately strong except in north-east India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Lower Sind, Central India east, in west Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar, north Madras coast; local in Assam, Orissa, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Gujarat, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy four inches; Victoria Point, Moulmein, Sibsagar, three; Dibrugarh, Mymensingh, Dehra two; Mussooree three; Simla one; Hyderabad, Sind, Chanda two, Hoshangabad one, Belgaum one and a half, Nazambad, Calicut and Kurnool one; Mercara three; Cocanada two, Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in Punjab plains and increase in Gujarat.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 31st July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to July 31st. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.46	46.33	54.40	46.61
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.32	50.96	57.28	48.84
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.34	50.58	54.05	50.65
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	1.31	52.76	59.35	54.61

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.687 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	76.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.895 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.5 "
Minimum do	76.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW
Movement of Wind do. do.	199 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.49 inches
Total fall during month	22.73 "
Do. do. year	46.39 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st July	0.06 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	July 31	0 25a	18 0	July 31 m	5 40 16 5
	Aug.			Aug.	6 30a 18 3
Tues.	1 m	0 21	26 2	1 m	6 13 16 6
		0 51a	28 3		6 56a 17 11
Wed.	2 m	0 55	26 4	2 m	6 44 16 9
		1 38a	27 10		7 22a 17 7
Thur.	3 m	1 31	26 4	3 m	7 14 17 3
		1 46a	27 2		7 50a 17 5
Fri.	4 m	2 p	26 2	4 m	7 45 18 0
		15a	27		8 21a 17 0
Sat.	5 m	2 51	25 10	5 m	8 10 18 14
		46a	26 7		8 59a 17 4
Sun.	6 m	3 41	25 5	6 m	8 59 19 11
		23a	26 0		9 41a 17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July.		Sunrise	Sunset
"	31 (Monday)	6h 15m.	7h. 15m.
Aug.	1 (Tuesday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 14m.
"	2 (Wednesday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 14m.
"	3 (Thursday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
"	4 (Friday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
"	5 (Saturday)	6h 17m	7h. 13m.
"	6 (Sunday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July 8d.	5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	" " 15d.	10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	" " 22d.	5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	" " 30d.	7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the west and the south-east Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.70in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the northern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur records 0.16in. of rain, Ajmer 0.28in., Mount Abu 0.43in., and Karachi 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is above the average in Sind; night temperature is also in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka records 0.27in. of rain and Verawal 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is in excess at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0.35in. of rain, Saugor 0.17in., Hoshangabad 1.16in., and Chanda 1.79in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above the average in the southern districts. Day temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore and Hashangabad.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.46in., Ratnagiri 0.54in., Mormugao 0.61in. and Karwar 0.68in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Poona has had 0.15in., Cholapur 0.12in., Belgaum 1.47in., Nizamabad 0.89in. and Hyderabad 0.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is below the average at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in Rajputana, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. Some thundershowers are reported from lower Sind, the United Provinces and the Kathiawar coast. Seas are still very rough on the south Konkan and Malabar coasts and have become rough also on the Kathiawar coast and the weather appears to be unsettled in the north-east Arabian sea.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in Rajputana, the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few falls may occur in Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 31st of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
SINDH (GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	0	0
Do. (30th July)	98.2	80.5	89	..	0	0
Jask	92.1	84.6	82	..	0	—0.09
Do. (6th July)	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th July)	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.2	90.4	76	..	0.69	—1.06
Rawalpindi	92.6	77.5	83	..	10 55	0.60
Lahore	94.6	84.1	78	..	17.03	9.70
Amritsar	10..	78 4.0	65	..	3.07	..
Bikaner	98.3	78 0.1	81	..	10.15	3.59
Ambala	93.7	82.0	88	..	7.02	—3.49
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.1	88.0	85	0.07	12.31	0.22
Mainpuri	92.4	80.2	93	0.09	19.02	7.92
Jhansi	91.0	79.4	89	0.70	11.07	0.29
Cawnpore	92.8	81.1	92	..	25.20	14.13
Allahabad	94.1	76.2	84	..	?	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112 3	88.8	61	0.04	0.04	—1.12
Karachi	93.1	80 8	85	0.20	0.22	2.13
Ajmer	88.4	76.0	79	0.28	8.10	—0.43
Jaipore	90.5	76.3	84	..	0.02	—3.90
Kotah	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	76.4	67.4	90	0.43	11.20	—17.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	96.6	78.5	73	..	3.04	—5.43
Dwarka	88.3	78.7	90	0.27	8.42	—2.31
Verawal	92.3	79.4	80	0.11	3.09	—2.24
Rajkot	94.0	76.3	83	0.03	11.22	—4.58
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	79.0	80	..	0.22	—1.70
Surat	90.2	77.7	88	0.06	9.48	—4.39
Ahmedabad	94.7	79.7	78	..	7.90	—3.64
Deesa	93.2	78.4	90	..	3.84	—3.19
Neemuch	88.1	73.4	94	0.04	14.81	2.05
Indore	85.0	73.0	90	..	10.04	3.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	74.5	90	0.35	0.41	—5.78
Saugor	87.0	76.8	93	0.17	10.24	—8.29
Hoshangabad	90.1	73.0	93	1.16	10.11	—5.47
Nimanwara	84.1	72.0	94	..	12.74	1.63
Akola	88.1	73.8	85	..	12.29	—4.14
Amraoti	86.0	72.0	90	..	10.15	0.15
Nagpur	87.0	76.3	90	0.08	23.34	0.23
Chanda	87.0	74.0	93	1.79	24.07	—3.27
Raipur	89.3	74.0	92	..	20.10	—3.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.5	77.5	93	0.46	46.33	2.63
Ratnagiri	84.1	76.1	88	0.54	78.32	11.61
Mormugao	85.1	76.9	89	0.61	69.90	11.43
Karwar	85.7	77.2	90	0.68	68.61	—3.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	74.1	73	..	9.94	0.54
Ahmednagar	84.4	70 4	84	..	19.53	7.41
Poona	87.2	74.1	80	0.15	9.39	—2.55
Sholapur	88.3	72.1	88	0.12	10.34	7.27
Bijapur	79.1	71.1	80	0.04	9.22	3.78
Belgaum	74.4	69.6	90	1.47	19.22	—0.15
Aurangabad	83.4	71 0	85	0 06	22.4.	10.55
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.4	72.0	93	0.89	4.30	—0.77
Hyderabad	86 8	72.2	93	0.28	19.08	3.47
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.8	76.1	91	0.64	72.06	—3.34
Calicut	89 8	74.9	93	0.90	63 96	—1.58
Cochin	88.0	76.4	82	0.17	89.78	—1.22
Colombo	82.8	78 0	83	0.34	21.40	8.79
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.2	76.2	85	1.60	25.77	15.06
Bellary	88.4	74 4	74	0.09	9.48	5.71
Cuddapah	92.8	80.6	70	..	10.26	3.32
Madras	94.3	78.2	72	0.11	7.76	1.79
Bangalore	80.1	66.7	94	..	12.78	5.74
Coimbatore	82.6	72 6	75	..	4.94	2.09
Trichinopoly	91.4	78.1	84	..	12.01	9.26
Negapatam	93.	79.9	71	..	6.81	3.49

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P., Managing Director, 67½ Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 31st.

Total Imports .. .. — 30,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
July	8.04
July-Aug.	8.04
Aug.-Sept.	8.01
Sept.-Oct.	8.00
Oct.-Nov.	7.99
Nov.-Dec.	7.96
Dec.-Jan.	7.95
Jan.-Feb.	7.94
Feb.-Mar.	7.93
Mar.-Apl.	7.93
Apl.-May	7.93
May-June	7.93
June-July	7.92
July-Aug.	7.90

Prices opened one point up all round on previous close.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 29th.

Consols 2½% .. .. .. 59⅞ } Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal .. .. 49½ }
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan .. .. 70¼—¼
Government Securities 3% .. .. .. 60¼—¾
Ex. On London as Paris Francs .. .. 28.14 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 29th.

3½% 1925—1928 .. .. .. £87¾ }
4½% 1925—1945 .. .. 95 15/16 } Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 29th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F Augt.-Sept. Paid Buyers.. 61/6 unchgd.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs. Sept. Value .. 61/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April .. .. 65 unchgd.
Victorian April .. .. 67 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley July-Augt. sellers .. 50 unchgd.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usua. Sold 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship July-Augt. Nominal.. 59/3 unchgd.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. Nominal .. .. 60 unchgd.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Augt.-Sept. Sellers .. 76+9d.
Toria Rapeseed:—Augt.-Sept Buyers .. 63 unchgd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata). Not offered.
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Value 74

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-augusts. sellers .. .. 12-5-0 unchgd.

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	.. .. ..	£121½ }
Standard Copper G.M.B.	.. .. ..	£111 }
Copper Braziers	.. .. ..	145 }
Yellow Metal ..	.. .. ..	14½ } Unchgd.
Hard Spelter	.. .. ..	41 }
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	..	18/9 }
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	.. .. ..	£26-5-0 }
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	.. ..	£6-4-6 }

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec. Value 21/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec. Value 21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec. Value 23/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec. 23/6
Tone—Firm. Value.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Buyers .. 2/10 unchgd.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt. Paid .. 2/3½ unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

July, 31.

The market to-day opened with new Broach at 308 and has ruled steady throughout the day.

A small business has been done in new Akolas, but nothing else of importance has been reported.

Ready cotton is in good demand.

We quote:—
Sept. Akola, 276½.
January Akola, 282.
January F. G. Bengal, 240½.
April Good Broach, 308½.

Messrs. PATEL BRO'S. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS;

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	307	Apr. 1917.
M. G. Bengals	250	240½	..	Jan. ..
M. G. Bengals	237	..	..	Sept. 1916.
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	263	..	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaon ..	281	..	..	Jan. 1917.
Do.	276	..	..	Sept. 1916.
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati.. ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	324	Aug. 1916.
M. G.	..	..	331	..
H. G. Bhagalcote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Compta	..	..	345	A./S. 1916.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	320	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 31st July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	254	242	..	25th Jan. 1917
	245	236	224	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Sciude-Punjab (M.G.)	..	231	219	..	Ready
	..	259	245	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	270	258	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	255	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	283	..	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	303	..	..	
Do. (H.G.)	..	298	..	..	
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Akola M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..	
	..	276	264	..	Ready & Sept.
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	282	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	274	262	..	Ready
	..	280	..	..	25th Jan. '17.
Dhamangaum	..	277	265	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	282	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	280	268	..	Ready
	..	285	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Nagpore	..	285	273	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	290	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Wardha Ghat (M.G.)	..	287	275	..	Ready
	..	294	..	..	29th Jan. '17
Broach (M.G.)	..	285	273	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	303	25th April '17.
	..	..	..	..	..

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re 1 and As 12.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application.,

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Mathla (M.G.)	..	..	257	246	248 Ready & Sept .. Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	325 Ready & Sept.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	322 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	319 Sept.
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	330 Ready
	..	..	..	..	326 Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	322 Ready
	..	..	..	..	326 Sept.
	..	..	..	..	343 Ready
	..	..	..	..	346 Sept.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 29th July 1916:—

Cotton	1,747 Bales,
Wheat	15,924 cwts.
Linseed	33,047 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,892 "
Ginjellyseed	1,522 "
Poppyseed	26 "
Groundnuts	1,826 "
Castorseed	2,184 "
Rice	841 "
Myrabollams	394 "
Cottonseed	10,254 "
Mowraseed	3 "
Gram	839 "
Joowar	691 "
Barley	9,864 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 31st—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 8 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	38 0 0	5 13 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	38 8 0	5 14 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 7 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 0 0	9 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 10 0	9 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	47 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	46 0 0	....
" " 50.50	45 0 0	....
" Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 14 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 2 0	4 7 0
Java	33 0 0	4 15 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 3 6	
Linseed May	9 12 9	
" Aug.-Sept	6 1 6	
Java "	5 0 0	
Linseed Sept	9 10 6	
Rapeseed April-May	7 8 0	

Castorseed. Tone firm.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet ... Rs. 26, B. T. per cany.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-16d. Sept.
Bank's Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do Forward ..... 1s. 4 7-16d. Sept.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ..... 194½.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 152½.
Do. Shanghai ..... 208½.
Do. Yokohama ..... 154½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do	26-4-0
Bombay do	25-10-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July, 311.

The Cotton Mill share market opened to-day under considerable excitement and business was recorded at advancing rates.

Tata Iron and Steel shares registered fluctuated within the range of Rs. 70.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 510; Tazulbhai between Rs. 480 to Rs. 492½, Standards from Rs. 1,460 to Rs. 1,447½, Madhavji from Rs. 1,570 to Rs. 1,555, Central India from Rs. 2,350 to Rs. 2,370 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,785 to Rs. 1,810.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 277½, Crescent to Rs. 147½, Inuore Malwas to Rs. 345, Simplex to Rs. 500 and Finlays to Rs. 287½.

Kasturchands were placed at Rs. 1,020 and Kohinoors at Rs. 710.

New City of Bombay Mill shares improved to Rs. 975 and Swans to Rs. 273½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 170 and Rs. 168¾. Deferred changed hands between the prices varying from Rs. 755 to Rs. 775.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares stood almost steady at Rs. 1,375.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 72 and Eastern Bank shares to Rs. 64½.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,522½.

Bombay Floors changed hands at Rs. 995.

Central India Mining shares improved to Rs 36. Mackenzie Saw Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 180.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 75.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Conversion Warrant at Rs. 11.

JAPANESE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

The large Japanese consumption of cotton, compared with the numbers of spindles in operation, is described by the "Textile Mercury," of Manchester, in connection with a review of the progress made by the oriental country in that industry. Citing the figures for 1913, the last that have been compiled, it states that the Japanese mills in that year consumed 1,580,782 bales on 2,288,892 spindles, compared with the British record of 3,825,153 bales on 49,805,768 spindles. In explaining the difference between the two countries the "Mercury" says:—

"The actual number of 'spinning' spindles in Great Britain was 55,652,820 and in Japan 2,300,000. Nevertheless, Japan's consumption appears very high indeed. This is due to the fact that it was engaged on very low counts: that the spindles were run just over 22 hours a day, and that out of its 2,300,000 spindles 2,237,144 were ring-frame spindles, one ring-spindle being about equal to one and a half mule spindles in output on the same given counts. We have about 10,000,000 ring-spindles, most of these having been erected within recent years."

The textile paper mentions a Japanese order for 250,000 cotton spindles placed with a Lancashire firm of textile mechanists. The Japanese mills, it says, have been using day and night shifts, even including Sundays, and it declares the bulk of the hands are women and children. The latest factory act is mentioned as designed to lessen the long hours of labour.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

AUTHORITY OF MAYUKHA.

QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

NARAYAN DAMODAR VAIDYA,—appellant v. BHAU MORESHWAR JOSHI & OTHERS,—respondents.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. V. G. Kaduskar, First Class Sub-Judge A.P. of Thana who confirmed the decree of Mr. B. D. Sabnis, 2nd Class Sub-Judge at Mahad.

The facts were these:—The property in suit originally belonged to one Narayan Ramchandra Vaidya of Mahad and that it was inherited by his sister, Kashibai. The latter, who became the absolute owner according to the Bombay school, died leaving behind her a son Vishnu and a daughter Krishnabai. The property were subsequently mortgaged by their guardian, on behalf of both of them to defendant No. 1. Vishnu on attaining majority conveyed the property to plaintiff, while Krishnabai, the daughter conveyed it to defendant No. 3. Plaintiff brought this suit to redeem defendant No. 1 and recover possession of the property. Defendant No. 3 contended that Vishnu was not the heir of Kashibai and had no title to convey to the plaintiff. The question in issue was thus was whether Vishnu, the son, or Krishnabai, the daughter, of Kashibai was the preferential heir. According to the Mayukha the son would be the heir, while the Mitakshara named the daughter as the heir. The decisions of the Bombay High Court in 11 Bom. 285 and 14 Bom 612, went to show that the Mitakshara was paramount in the southern Mayukha ranking next in authority. The Mayukharan Kuig next in authority. The Mayukha served to illustrate and supplement the Mitakasshara, but the former would not be followed if its doctrines were opposed to the precepts of the latter. In Gujarat, the island of Bombay and Northern Kanara it was otherwise. The Mayukha was paramount in these parts and if Mahad formed part of Northern Konkan, Vishnu would be the heir of Kashibai. The case in 3 Bom 368 which decided that the Mayukha was an authority in Northern Konkan, did not determine the boundaries of North and South Konkan. The question to be decided, therefore, was whether Mahad fell within the limits of North Konkan. The Subordinate Judge held that Mahad was part of South Konkan. On appeal, Mr. Kaduskar answered the question "on broad grounds which are obvious." He observed "The Vendor's family and the Kon-Kanasthas of Mahad and the whole of the Konkan are certainly in touch with the manners and customs prevailing among the Konkanasthas of Poona. Mahad had long been under the rule of the Peshwas who were themselves Konkanasthas. Rayagad, the old Maratha capital, is only 8 miles from Mahad. The Peshwas were the law-makers for a hundred years and it is inconceivable that the Mahad law differed from that of Poona."

On second appeal, the High Court decided that Mahad was part of South Konkan and that the Mitakshara was paramount there. The appel was dismissed with costs.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar with Messrs. J. R. Gharpure and P. B. Shingne appeared for the appellant.

Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao and Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the respondents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1916.

~~BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.~~

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

In re Indian Cos Act VI of 1882—Little and Co, In Re the Indian Specie Bank Ld(in liquidation) v John Sanders Slater Official Liquidator, Parties concerned, J S 15-7-16.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (IN COURT.)

197-16.—Bhai K & G, Khimji Visharm, a firm v. Ratiram Joharmal, a firm, Captain & V.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S. REPORT.

114-16—Captain and V, Bai Jetbai widow v Bai Mongibai widow, Pandia and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

112-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Sakinabai v. Ardesir M Madan, and ors, Matubhai J & M, Payne and Co., Merwanji K & Co., Part Heard.

131-14.—Payne and Co., Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai & anr v. Ardesir M Madan and ors, Matubhai J & M, Edgelow G W & Co., Smetham B & Co., Merwanji K & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

662-16.—Ragh N & Co., Tricumdas Assoo, a firm v. Narandas Shamji, Surajmal & Co.

738-16—Surajmal and Co, Bai Lalabai v Keshavji Cooverji, Pocha and Co.

741-16.—Sm B & Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassam v. Somabhai Mulchand and anr, Edg G W and Co.

668-16—Crawford B and Co, The Comptoir National D'Escompte D'Paris and Co. v Ebraim Peer Mahomed and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

661-16—Nadirshaw and D, Jamnadas Parbhudas and anr v Alli Mahomed Sulleman, Mulji and Tha.

690-16—Bhai K and G, Khimji Vishram a firm v Nitanand Umanand a firm, Captain and V.

LONG CAUSES.

1379-15.—Kanga & S, Ramjanally Bhaloo v. Rahimtoolla Ismail Tijoriwalla Edgelow G W & Co., Not to be called on.

1388-15.—D J Mantri, Balcrishna Balshet Gangan v. Laxmibai alias Radhabai, widow, and ors, S A Tyabjee, Subnis and G.

857-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey & Co., a firm v. Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan, & ors, Judah and S.

1159-15.—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valamji v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1462-15.—Dastur and Co., The Narsingirji Mfg Co., Ltd. v. Bholabhai Nanabhai, and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

536-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai a firm v The Bombay Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, Little & Co.

1247-14.—Smetham B & Co., Dayaram Mangamal v. Kedarmal Chandrabhan, Jamsetji R and D.

153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v. Jackeria Cassam alias Jackeria Baboo, and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in Liquidation) v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanavati, Hiralal & Co.

1357-14.—J R Vallis, Ramprasad Laxmishankar v. Pasmal Salvador Nunes, Mulla & M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT.

187-15.—Jeh G & B, Gullam Abbas Tyaballi v. Hassanalli Tyaballi, & anr, Payne & Co.

FOR TRIAL OF AN ISSUE.

752-09.—Captain & Vaidya for Garnishee, Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and ors, Sitaprasad Tulsiram Garnishee v. Kalianrai Shankerprasad, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., As per J Or 24-6-16, Part Heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1357-15.—Payne & Co., Dawood Jooma v. Joosub Mahomed Usman, Matu J & M, Setelle.

549-15—Payne and Co, Ichalal Jugmohandas and anr v Kahandas Jamnadas a firm and ors, Edg G W and Co.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

1296-15.—Maneck Dastoor & Co., (for a pauper) —Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo.

1209-15.—Little & Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hussein Dalvi, Captain & V.

1447-14—Bhimji and Co, Anandroa Bhicaji Subnis v Nanu Patramal and anr, Judah and Solomon.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M & M, Narranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madh K & Ch, Tyabji D & Co., Ardesir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R & D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v Lalla Dukhbhaiyanlal.

S C Ct 460-16767-15.—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram, v. Harkisondas Rambhagat, & anr, Mulla & M.

1337-15.—Payne & Co., Lakhaji Dollaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D & P.

197-15.—Shroff D & D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mullibai, widow, v. C P D'Cunha.

712-15.—Matu J & M, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Dayal Purshotam Tyabji, D & Co.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, & ors v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dik D & P, Jivanbhai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

397-15.—Edg G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash, & anr, Dubash & Co.

345-15.—Dubash & Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm Abdialli Abdul Kadar, & ors, Captain & V.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

894-15.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Comn. Corpn. Ltd. v. Hirabhai Bhaidas, & anr, Motichand & D.

1220-15.—Jeh S M & H, Nemchand Manekchand, & ors v. Dayabhoy Tapidas, & anr, Ragh N & Co.

1350-15.—Craigie B & C, Bapuji Sorabji Patel v. Cawasji Framji & Co., a firm.

199-16.—Jehangir M & S, Madhowji Laxmondas, & anr v. Rustomji Burjorji Wadia, & ors, Subnis & G, Patell & Ez., Captain & V.

[illegible]-16.—Madu K & Ch, Chunilal Amthalal, a firm [illegible] & anr, Pandia & Co.

367-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Kupaji Dollaji & Co., a firm v. Sha Champsey Punja, & anr.

444-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Bank of Bombay v. Bai Hasserbai Chabildas, & anr, Wadia G & Co.

462-16.—Subnis & G, Sulleman ji Mahomedbhoy Dharsna v. Moreshwar Raghunath Mayakar.

539-16.—Little & Co., Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., a firm v. Udaychand Bhaichand & Co., a firm, Hiralal & Co.

557-16.—Patell & Ez, Cawasji mancherji Banaji v. C. J. De Metracopolis, & anr.

565-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada v. Mahomedam Hassanali, & ors, Payne & Co., Not to be called on.

711-16.—Matu J & M, Messrs. Batliwalla and Karam, a firm v. Hirabhai Balubhai Suroff.

725-16.—Captain & V, Messrs. Nityanand Umanand, a firm, v. Messrs. Ramdayal Jamnalal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

729-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Khushalchand Gopaldas, a firm v. Amulakhchand Mithalal.

737-16.—Bhai K & G, Ravjibhai Nanchand, a firm v. Fulchand Premchand.

752-16.—Patell & Ez., Nathaniel Ezekiel Divekar v. Shaik Ahmed Noor Mahomed, & anr.

762-16.—Wadia G & G., Pirojsha Bomonji Petal v. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji Petal, & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

764-16.—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Jeyroop Teja & Co., a firm v. Upendranath Purshottom.

785-16.—Captain & V, Hubert Crawford v. Michael Francis Baptista.

707-16.—Vacca & Co., Bai Kissontevi v. Brijnedhunlal Laxminarayen, Bhai K & Gis.

795-16.—Payne & Co., Kaikhusru Framji Cama Frafuji Merwanji Mistry.

813-16.—Judah & Solomon, Yeshwant Ramnath Chagle & ors v. Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld., & anr, Pandia & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1-16—Edg G W and Co, Chhaganlal Vahalchand v Abdulla bin Ali Nakhoda and anr, Daph F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

1441-15—N. C. Dalal Boridas Fozmal à firm v. Sawa Tekhcand and ors Mirza M and M.

1477-15—Manecklal and Co Bai Santoke Widow v. Chunilal Jivandas and ors Payne and Co Mehta D & L.

449-15—Captain & Vaidya The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sakharam.

589-16—N. C. Dalal Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel v. Borah Allibhai Rajabally Motichand and D.

362-15—G H. Dalal Chhotalal Ranchordas and ors v. Mohanlal Purshotamdas and anr Mehta D and L.

742-16—Pandia and Co, Laxmibai widow v Radhabai, Dubash and Co.

39-16.—Payne & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Look Jassun bin Abdul Wahale, Bhai K & G.

215-16.—Captain & V, Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana, & ors v. Ebrahimbhai Kadibhai, Mehta D & L, Little & Co.

138-16.—Vachha & Co., Gangadas Mulji v. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal Saji, & anr, Surveyor & Co.

137-16.—Mehta D & L, Messrs. Shivji Gordhan, a firm, v. Hassan Chelwassetty Gundasetty & Bros., a firm, & anr, Hiralal & Co.

1238-15.—Mirza M & M, Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa v. Rustom K B Cama, & ors, Payne & Co., Dastur & Co., Not to be called on.

188-16.—Purnanand & Co., Madhowji Hirji v. Jagsey Khimji, a firm, & anr, Captain & V.

257-16.—Bhai K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas, & ors, v. Khimji Walji, & anr, Ard H D & Co.

57-16.—Ragh N Co., Shehroor Vithal Narayen Kamat v. Narsinha Marthu Bhandary & anr, Bhai K & G.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 10-16.—In person, Korba Errayya Sayyanna v. Korba Sayyanna Errayya [illegible]

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 31st.

Chakla Allen Karachi July 29

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

Koweit Wilson Busreh, etc.
Porto di Adalia Muzio Genoa, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer Vauxhall for Bolougne
" *Queda for Rangoon, etc

* To arrive.

The P. and O. S. S. Nagoya which left Bombay on the 16th instant arrived Marseilles on Sunday the 30th instant. All well

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru left Singapore for Bombay on 30th instant, and due here on 13th August, 1916.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 30th instant, and due here on the 4th August.

S S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 29th instant, with a general cargo and 18 cabin and 191 deck passengers.

S S. Koweit:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain F. Wilson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bunderabas, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

S S. Porto-di-Adalia:—The Rubattino Line steamer Porto-di-Adalia, 2,483 tons, Captain A. Muzio, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

Monday, 31st July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Marmagoa.....Owen.....W. & A. G. & Co
B. Llandudno.....Owen.....W. & A. G. & Co
C. & K. Clan Gordon.....Walker.....J. F. & Co
D. & E. Yeboshi Maru...Kushimoto.....N. Y. K.
F. Miguel de Larranaga...Ferns.....W. & A. G. & Co
G. Klang Plog.....Godin.....M. M. Sbhrah.
H. Singaporean.....Sanders.....J. M. & Co
N. Rotenfels.....Taylor.....W. & A. G. & Co
P. Saigon Maru.....O. S. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati.....
Kaveri.....
Netravati.....} B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi.....
Satrunji.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Malay Maru.....Nemoto.....O. S. Kaisha
2 Kaisa.....Haudcock.....M. M. & Co
5 Bahrein.....Bonnett.....M. M. & Co
6 Irrupura.....M. M. & Co
7 Koweit.....Wilson.....J. F. & Co
8 Porto de Adalia.....Aberto.....T. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Marseilles..Bowse.....K. N. & Co
14 Linga.....Cutbush.....M. M. & Co
15 Lawoe.....Debonwe.....H. S. Shostri

H. D. D.

Gallia.....Capt. Sattar

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Mandala.....Swanson.....P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Olympia.....Andrews.....W. & A. G. & Co
5 Ujina.....M. M. & Co
6 Kashmir.....Irvine.....P. & O. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Chakla.....M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda.....M. M. & Co
Beavenue.....Addison.....W. & A. G. & Co
Brocot.....Scriver.....B. & E. S. N. Co
Flor-de-Oro.....Abreo.....Portg.
Inaho Maru.....Gawa.....O. S. K.

EXPORTS.

July 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 17 bales goat hair David Sassoon & Co., 43 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 15 bales wool J. A. Begbie & Co., 10 bales wool R. Bachraj, 20 bales wool J. Rajmal, 200 bales cottonfly M. Amersey & Co., 200 bales cottonfly O. Veljee, 30 bales wool Bombay Co.

City of Marseilles (s) 14,092 cwt. linseed oilcake Bruce & Co.

Miguel de Larinaga (s) 100 bales cottonfly H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 100 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 3,000 cwt. mowra seed John Fachiri, 598 cwt. linseed John Fachiri, 4,002 cwt. groundnuts E. D. Sassoon & Co., 197 cwt. gum arabic M. Jafferbhoy, 175 cwt. gum olibanum M. Jafferbhoy.

Miguel de Larinaga (s) 2,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

Landudno (s) 4,000 cwt. groundnuts D. B. Khan & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mandala (s) 31 bales goat and sheep skin A. Abdoola & Co., 61 bales goat and sheep skins W. A. Graham & Co., 310 bales hemp G. Veerji & Co., 25 cwt. gum myrah P. Jethabhoy, 3 cwt. beeswax M. A. Kayum, 3,231 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros, 1 bale cotton yarn Sassoon J. David & Co.

Kashmir (s) 5,000 cwt. linseed S. Cooverji & Co., 431 cwt. casein flour C. Jiwanlal & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mandala (s) 5 bales woollen carpets Thos. Cook & Son, 21 bales woollen carpets King King & Co.

FOR BOULOGNE.

Vauxhall (s) 5,000 tons manganese ore King King & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Malay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Malay Maru (s) 150 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 300 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 1,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 264 cwt. myrabollams C. M. Bhesania & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kiang Ping (s) 340 cwt. myrabollams Lukmanji Ebrahimji, 325 cwt. myrabollams E. Laljee, 210 cwt. gum bhesabole A. H. Mawji & Co., 20 cwt. gum bdelbam A. H. Mawji & Co.

IMPORTS.

July 31.

S. S. Ujina from Rangoon Agents, M. M. & Co.—73,283 bags rice, 1,352 cases candles 1,100 bags wax, 6 cases medicine, 27 cases 146 bales C. P. goods, 7 cases cigars, 33 cases cheroots, 2 cases glass bangles, 3 bales canvas, 10 bales cotton rags, 9 pieces ivory, 57 bags millet, 226 bags bean, 164 bags oreed, 34,407 pieces 11,437 bundles teak.

Horlick's Malted Milk

BANISHES THIRST

and fatig

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

RACE-PREJUDICE AND LACK OF FACILITIES.

A REPRESENTATION TO LORD CHELMSFORD.

The Indian Students' Friends' Society, whose headquarters are in Bombay and whose President is Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, has submitted a lengthy representation to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, regarding the position of Indian students in the United Kingdom which has been for several years past an object of anxiety and concern not only to the parents and guardians of these young men but also to the general public. We publish below extracts from the representation bearing on the various grievances:—

The representation states that the position of Indian students at the various Universities, Colleges, Inns of Courts, Hospitals and other educational institutions in the United Kingdom, their difficulties in the matter of admission to those institutions, their disabilities in the matter of fellowships, post-graduate appointments, and practical training at factories and workshops, their exclusion from the officers' training corps at the Universities and the Inns of Courts, the unfortunate manifestation of race and colour prejudice against them even at the seats of learning, the growing feeling against the continuance of the Indian Students' Department, have for the last several years attracted considerable attention. The Society believes that the time has now arrived for the Government to deal with this question in a broad and statesmanlike spirit with a view to bring about a substantial improvement in the position of these students. Public opinion has always been unanimous in this country regarding the justice of the claim of Indian students for an equality of treatment and of opportunity at British educational institutions; and the late Mr. Gokhale gave effective expression to that opinion when in his speech before the London Indian Association delivered on the 1st of August, 1913, he said that so long as England continued to be responsible for the Government of this country our young men had every right to go there for their education. For many years this claim was recognised and Indian students were received at British educational institutions with genuine sincerity and certainly without the least hostility.

AN UNFORTUNATE CHANGE.

During the last ten or twelve years, however, an unfortunate change has taken place in the position of Indian students at the British seats of learning and in the relations between them and their British fellow students. Certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge do not admit any Indian student at all; of the rest some admit one student and the remaining, two every year; the Medical Colleges allow a "small percentage of admissions to all Orientals," the Indians admitted would thus form a much smaller percentage; the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester admits only one Indian in one year. The attitude of the Institution of Civil Engineers, whose rules govern the recruitment for the Public Works Department in India, is a standing source of injustice to Indian students. But the restriction of their number is not the only grievance of Indian students. Prior to 1910 any Indian student who had passed the Matriculation Examination of any Indian University was entitled to be admitted to the Inns of Court; since that year he is required to be a graduate of an Indian University; this raising of the standard prevents a large number of Indian students from getting the benefit of legal education in England and places them at a disadvantage with their British fellow students. Moreover it is a reflection on the Indian Universities which the Society believes to be altogether undeserved. The Society submits that the present arrangement is a great and undoubted hardship and considers that a return to the old arrangement is desirable and necessary in fairness to Indian students.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARACTER.

Regarding the certificate of character required from intending Indian students by the Inns the innovation that has been made is still more drastic and unfortunate. In former years, all that was necessary for the Indian student was to produce a certificate of good character from two Barristers. Recently the certificate must either be from the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which his family resides. This often involves applications to Police officials and has been keenly objected to by Indian students. The Society submits that the heads of the Schools or Colleges in India where the students are educated are the right authorities for issuing a certificate of character; if such a certificate is supplemented by the certificate of a Barrister of five years' standing practising in India these two should entitle a student for admission.

ENROLMENT OF ADVOCATES.

The regulations now in force in the High Courts in India for the enrolment of Advocates and for reading in Chambers have caused considerable discontent on account of their annomalous and oppresive character. In this connection the Society is in complete agreement with the recommendations of the Sub-Comittee of the London Advisory Committee; these are:—

(i) That the reading in Chambers may be done either in India or in England at the discretion of the student;

(ii) that the student should be allowed the option of reading either under an Indian or a European Barrister; and

(iii) that steps should be taken to bring about as much uniformity as possible in the rules of the different High Courts in India relating to the enrolmeat of Advocates

GRIEVANCES OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The grievances of medical students though of a different nature are also serious and substantial. These grievances are of a threefold character, viz:—

(i) Restriction on their admission to the Medical Colleges in London.

(ii) The denial of the right to hold residential appointments to qualified Indians at the hospitals.

(iii) The unfortunate manifestation of race prejudice against them at the Hospitals and Colleges.

All the Medical Colleges in London place a restriction on the admission of Oriental students including students from India. Only a small percentage of the total admissions during the year varying from 2 to 10 per cent. at the different Colleges in London is reserved for Oriental students; and as the words "Oriental Students" are meant to include the Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, Egyptian and Indian students and students of other Asiatic nations, the Indians admitted naturally form a much smaller percentage.

Apart from the question of admissions there is another grievance of Indian Medical students in the matter of post-graduate and residential appointments at the Medical Colleges and Hospitals. These appointments are conferred on successful students with high qualifications but as a general rule they are not given to Indian students though fully qualified to occupy them; whenever Indians have been given residential appointments they have been found to be fully deserving. Under the circumstances their virtual exclusion from the post-graduate appointments is a real grievance which creates much avoidable unpleasantness and heart-burning.

LACK OF FACILITIES FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

The chief grievance of the Engineering and Technological students is the want of facilities in getting practical training in factories and workshops as no course of engineering could be complete without a fair amount of practical training.

The only effective way for securing facilities of practical training for young Indians and on which there is a general concensus of opinion, is for the Secretary of State, while purchasing stores for India, to give preference to those firms which are willing to admit Indian students to their works. This concession to Indian students should be made a condition precedent of their getting orders for stores. This system has been adopted by the Chinese, Japanese, Turkish and the Brazilian Governments and has been known to have worked successfully. It is, however, unfortunate that the reply of the permanent Under Secretary of State for India to the London Advisory Committee on this subject does not raise any hope of improvement in the students' position; this long standing grievance greatly reduces the usefulness of Engineering education in England and the Society strongly but respectfully urges its removal by the adoption of the recommendation referred to above.

RESTRICTIONS AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

It is, however, when the position of Indian students at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is considered that one finds the greatest room for improvement. Oxford and Cambridge with their classical traditions naturally attract a larger number of students than other British Universities and when it is remembered that they provide the best training ground for the Indian Civil Service the preference which the Indian student shows for these two ancient seats of learning will be easily understood and appreciated. The Corpus Christi College at Cambridge and the Trinity and Magdalen Colleges at Oxford refuse to admit any student of Indian nationality; the attitude of other Colleges is not much better; some of them admit only one Indian in a year, while the most liberal institutions admit two every year. This attitude on the part of the Colleges towards students who under the peculiar political circumstances of this country are compelled to leave their homes in quest of qualifications for high careers in their own country works as a great hardship and creates a most painful impression on the public mind in India, and when it is remembered that these two Universities receive certain contributions from Indian revenues the gross injustice of their treatment of Indian students becomes at once manifest.

"BAR SINISTER OF COLOUR."

This evil of the restriction on the number of Indian students is further aggravated by conditions which are even more oppressive. No exemption is now allowed from the Responsions and the Previous to students who have passed the Inter-Arts examination of Indian Universities. Latin is insisted on as compulsory for the B.C.L. degree; Indians are excluded from college fellowships and also from the Officers' Training Corps; but the worst feature of the present arrangement is the rules as to certificates. Here again the "bar sinister of colour" is noticeable. It is the prejudice among certain British and Colonial students, it is said, which renders it impossible to do justice to Indians. It appears to the society a most unfortunate spectacle that the heads of those Colleges, otherwise so jealous of their independence and so proud of their discipline, should on the question of Indian students so far abdicate their authority as to pander to and encourage the worst prejudices of some of their students by severely restricting the admission of Indian students and by subjecting them to the humiliation of an official guardianship.

A SUPERFLUOUS DEPARTMENT.

The representation finally records its views on the Indian Students' Department. This Department has been in existence since 1909 in one form or another and now comprises the office of the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office, the Bureau of Information at 21 Cromwell Road and the local advisers at the various provincial centres of education in the United Kingdom. The genesis of this department has all along been shrouded in mystery. It is not known to the public in this country why the department was started and at whose instance. It is not known that the students concerned had ever asked for it. After seven years' experience of the working of the Department, however, it is abundantly clear that it has been unable to improve the position of the Indian student to any material degree; on the contrary the activities of the Department and the methods of its work are a constant source of friction and unpleasantness. The Society believes that it is not at all necessary to maintain a whole department for the purpose of supplying information about curricula and boarding houses; there is nothing in this direction which cannot be done by private agency in less time, at less cost and with less trouble; while the so-called "close-touch" of the Department with the Board of Education has not been successful to enable fully qualified Indian students to get even so much as fair play at the different educational institutions in the United Kingdom.

IRKSOME "SUPERVISION."

The Department was apparently never intended to exercise "an official supervison over the movements of these students" and this was emphatically stated by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons in 1909, but experience has shown that there would be few wards for the Department if the guardianship were purely a voluntary affair. The public in this country have been astonished at the attitude which the India Office has adopted on this question. The educational authorities in the United Kingdom either through unwillingness or through prejudice restrict the admission of Indian students and impose humiliating conditions even on those limited admissions. The Indian Students' partment has entirely failed to bring about any change in the attitude of these educational authorities. The impression is thus unfortunately created on the public mind in India that the India Office shares with the Universities the prejudice against the Indians. "We are quite prepared", says the representation, "to credit the Secretary of State for India with the best of motives in starting this Department but we have no hesitation in submitting that all its costly and cumbrous machinery has signally failed to improve the position of Indian students and, therefore, some such remedy as we have suggested is immediately called for."

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the recent Railway Conference held at Calcutta, I find on my arrival here that the report telegraphed to you by the Associated Press is misleading when it mentions that the suggestion made by the member of the Bengal National Chamber regarding differed freights was supported by the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, that is myself. On the contrary I disapproved, on behalf of my Committee, of this suggestion and urged that there should be decrease in freight rates during the slack season and also that the increase in freight rate for coal, announced to take effect from the 1st of September, 1916, should be put into operation from the 1st of November so as to give inducement to the local consumers to stack more coal during this season. I was supported in this latter suggestion by Mr. Ryan of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. I hope you will make this correction to remove any misunderstanding that may arise regarding the views of this Chamber,—Yours, etc.,

J. K. MEHTA.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.
Bombay, 31st July, 1916.

LATE SIR DINSHAH DAVAR.

REFERENCE IN HIGH COURT.

In the central room of the High Court yesterday morning, there were assimbled almost all the barristers and pleaders to give expression to their regret at the death of Mr. Justice Davar. The following judges were present:—The Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, Mr. Justice Bachelor, Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Justice Shah, and Mr. Justice Kemp. Mr. Justice Macleod was indisposed and was not present.

The Chief Justice said:—

The Judges of the High Court lost on Saturday a much-valued colleague and friend and Bombay lost a most courageous and outspoken judge and citizen.

We have watched for some years with admiration the struggle of our friend with ever increasing physical weakness and distress. For only one day I think during those years did he absent himself from his place in Court. His courage and determination were as noticeable at the end of his judicial career as they were at the Bar, or during his early years on the Bench. In him this Court has lost a judge of great experience and knowledge, not only of his countrymen but of human nature. Such men are not easy to find, and when they are lost the gap they leave is quickly felt.

He loved his work at the Bar and it was with some reluctance that he left it for the Bench but I think he came to love his judicial work even more. It was the interest of his life during the last ten years and when he had to absent himself from the Court during his last illness I am afraid the loss of his favourite occupation hastened his end.

He will, I am sure, be long remembered in Bombay as a strong, wise and independent judge who did much to make and uphold the reputation of the Court.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, Advocate-General, speaking on behalf of the Bar, said he fully associated himself with the Hon. Chief Justice in all what he had said about the late Sir Dinshaw Davar. Whether he would be remembered most as a pleader of the causes in this Court or as a Judge, time alone would show. But of this he was certain that it was at the bar that he shaped to make his great career that had now come to a glorious end. To most of them he was known first as a barrister practising in this Court and as such those who knew him long knew him best. He was the first and the last to make a practice in the Small Causes Court—a stepping stone to this Court. The speaker remembered the late Judge when he migrated to this Court and the rapid success which he then attained. His giffs and his abilities which earned him distinction at the Bar, distinguished him while on the Bench and sustained him during that long and protracted struggle which he maintained against failing strength and failing health for so many months. When he left the Bar to take his seat on the Bench, what the Bar had lost the Bench had gained. Speaking from personal experience, and of those with whom he came in contact, he would like to add his humble tribute to the great kindliness and goodness of his heart.

Mr. S. S. Patker, Government Pleader, in addressing the Court said he associated himself with all that had fallen from the lips of the Chief Justice and the Advocate-General on behalf of the Appellate Bar. Before he was raised to the Bench he had established himself as a sound lawyer and successful cross-examiner. His strong point was the intimate knowledge of the conditions of this country, which enabled him to do his work to the great satisfaction of the public. During the short time that he sat on the Appellate Side, he won the esteem of the Appellate Bar. They all felt his loss deeply.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAH D. DAVAR.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

HINDU MEMBERS INTERVIEW DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, July 31.

In reply to the telegraphic protest to the Local Government by the Hindu members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board regarding the proposed constitution of the Board under the Municipalities Act, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor recently intimated by telegram that he recognised the temperate and constitutional nature of the representation and that the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division would proceed to Cawnpore to discuss matters with them.

The Hon. Mr. H. C. Ferard, C.I.E., Commissioner of the Allahabad Division came to Cawnpore and discussed the matter of representation of the Hindus on the Cawnpore Municipal Board at great length with the representatives of the Hindu members of the Board both yesterday and the day before. All the Hindu members of the Board have signed a memorandum setting forth their three alternative proposals regarding the constitution of the Board. It is stated that if all the three proposals are rejected by the Local Government the Hindu members will retire from the Board and will not participate in the Municipal elections.

SERVANTS OF OFFICERS IN INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

FREE PASSAGE TO THEIR HOMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 31.

It has been decided that authorised servants engaged in India for officers serving with the Indian Expeditionary Forces, will be granted free passage from the place of entertainment to their destination. Those who may be returned to India from field service in circumstances beyond their control will be allowed a similar concession to their homes subject to the condition that the cost of the inland passage is limited to that of conveyance to the station at which the men were entertained.

SIMILAR CONCESSION TO SUBORDINATE CIVILIANS' FAMILIES.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of free passage to their homes in India to the families of civilian subordinates including those of the Military Accounts Department who have proceeded or may proceed on colonial service during the period of the war. The above sanction is also applicable to the case of those families who have already proceeded to their homes at their own expenses.

The "Daily Gazette's" (Karachi) Hyderabad correspondent reports that a Sind merchant has been imprisoned by the District Magistrate under the Defence of India Act.

(Continued from Column 6.)

sure and not as a permanent institution and the Municipal contribution was given with that purpose. If after a lapse of 17 years the Improvement Trust has been unable to carry out the work for which it was created and thus proved itself incapable of improving the sanitary conditions of Bombay then the only course for them was to go to the Government and ask them to let the Municipality do that work. They have kept on thinking and considering the problems and done no solid work. He regretted that the funds given by the Corporation had been appropriated for other purposes than for those for which they had been given. It was no use introducing amendments simply because they had been introduced in other parts of the world; they had to consider whether they were justifiable or not. It was for the Municipality to work these improvements; and when a special body was created with special powers it was its duty to carry out the work for which it was created; if it was unable to do that, then it should go to Government and tell them so. The Improvement Trust was created as a temporary measure and not as a rival institution to the Municipal Corporation. The Corporation would vehemently protest against the Trust being made a permanent institution.

NECESSITY OF AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

The issue before them was were they or were they not going to carry out the duties for which they were created? If they were, then carry them out at once. If they were not, then go to the Government and tell them that you are unable to carry them out. Ever since the present chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr, came on the Board since the year 1909, he had only considered and discussed and done nothing more. The question now arose whether the Chairman was justified in tinkering with the present legislation. What the Chairman had said in favour of the amendment could not necessarily carry much weight since he was an official and was interested in the legislation. Therefore, said Sir Ibrahim, he wished that an independent commission should be appointed to investigate the work done by the Trust during the regime of the present Chairman, and show the people how vitally it has affected their interests. Ever since he had come the Chairman had brought forward the theory that the total demolition system was a costly one. He had said that it was more expensive than anything else. He had blocked real improvement schemes. Sir Ibrahim said he feared that the Chairman's game was to levy further taxation on the people.

At this stage the discussion was adjourned.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NO SOLID WORK DONE.

SIR IBRAHIM ON THE "CHAIRMAN'S GAME."

"TINKERING WITH PRESENT LEGISLATION."

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday when Mr. J. P. Orr presided.

The Board gave consideration to the following draft of proposed new section 49A to the Improvement Trust Act of 1898.

49A. 38 (1) If in the opinion of the Board any building or part thereof within the area of a scheme although not in itself unfit for human habitation, or any wall or screen within the area aforesaid is so situate that by reason of its proximity to or contact with any other building or part of a building it causes one of the following effects, that is to say:—

(a) it tops ventilation, or otherwise makes or conduces to make any part of such other building or part of a building to be in a condition unfit for human habitation or dangerous or injurious to health; or

(b) it prevents proper measures from being carried into effect for remedying any nuisance injurious to health or other evils complained of in respect of such other building or any part thereof; and if in the opinion of the Board it is expedient that such obstructive building or part thereof, wall or screen (in this act referred to as "an obstructive building") should be pulled down the following sub-sections shall apply to the scheme and to the acquisition of the land forming the site of the building (which or part of which is an obstructive building) and of the said building.

(2) The Board shall in the particulars of the scheme expressly provide for the demolition of such obstructive building and for the conversion of the space occupied by such obstructive building prior to its demolition into a permanently open air space and shall distinguish the site of such obstructive building in the map referred to in sub-section (1) of section 27.

(3) In the event of the Local Government directing the Collector to take order for the acquisition of land forming the site of a building part only of which is described in the particulars of the scheme as an obstructive building the Collector shall if so required by the Board and if possession of the land shall not have been taken take order for the acquisition of such part only of the land as the Board shall require him to acquire and shall on or before the date of his award in respect of the part acquired withdraw from acquisition of the remainder of the holding provided that the part required by the Board shall include the part which forms the site of the obstructive building Provided also that in the event of the Court being of opinion that the part proposed to be taken forms part of a house, manufactory or other building and cannot be severed from the remainder thereof without material detriment thereto the original declaration relating to the entire holding shall continue to be operative but Government shall withdraw from acquisition of the entire holding unless the Board shall require the Government to direct the Collector to take order for the acquisition thereof or to proceed with the acquisition thereof as if such proceedings had been commenced at the date on which the Board required the Collector to acquire part only as aforesaid.

(4) It shall not be competent for the owner of any house, manufactory or other building (the demolition of any portion of which is provided for in a scheme on the ground that such portion is obstructive) to insist on his entire holding being taken, where part only is proposed to be taken and such part consists of or includes the portion to be demolished as obstructive, and where such part proposed to be taken can, in the opinion of the Court, be severed from the remainder of the house, manufactory or other building without material detriment thereto, provided that compensation may be awarded in respect of the severance of the part so proposed to be taken in addition to the value of that part and in respect of the damage (if any) suffered by the owner in consequence of any notice given by the Collector pursuant to section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as applied by this Act, or of any proceedings under such notice together with all costs reasonably incurred by the owner in the prosecution of the proceedings so far only as such damages or costs would not have been incurred had such proceedings related to the part required only, anything in sub-section (2) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as applied by this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

(5) Where in the opinion of the Court the demolition of an obstructive building or the reservation of the space which it occupied prior to demolition as a permanently open air space adds to the value of the buildings in respect of which the obstructive building has been declared obstructive the Court shall apportion so much of the nett compensation to be paid for the demolition of the obstructive building (after allowing for any sum which may have been deducted from the compensation or paid pursuant to sub-section (1) of section (49) as may be equal to the increase in value of the other buildings (other than the buildings in respect of which a sum shall have been deducted or paid pursuant to sub-section (1) of section (49) amongst such other buildings respectively, and the amount apportioned to each of such other buildings in respect of such increase in value by reason of the demolition of such obstructive building shall be deemed to be improvement expenses incurred by the Commissioner in respect of such building and save as hereinafter provided shall be a charge thereon and be recoverable by the Commissioner in such instalments as the Commissioner with the approval of the Corporation may in each case determine and the provisions of the Municipal Act relating to recovery of expenses by the Commissioner shall so far as circumstances admit, apply accordingly, in the same manner as if such provisions were incorporated in this Act.

(6) No building in respect of which a sum shall have been deducted from the compensation or paid pursuant to sub-section (1) of section 49 on account of any increase to the value of such building and no building belonging to the Board or to be acquired for the Board under the provisions of this Act shall become charged with any sum in respect of increase in value under sub-section (4) of this section.

NO SOLID WORK DONE.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the Improvement Trust was created as a temporary mea-

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu, 2nd of Shravan Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 1st of Shawal, 1334.
Parsi: 25th (Archeshung) of Bahman, 1285.
Sunrise, 6 h. 16 m., Sunset, 7 h. 14 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

"Ramzan-Id," Mahomedan holiday, Banks closed.

English Mail Steamer Salsette, due at 6 a.m.

P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, leaves Bombay, Mails close at the G. P. O. at noon.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, on "The Hymns of Zarathushtra." Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Preliminary Meeting of the Provincial Educational Conference: Bombay Presidency Association Rooms Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 2.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, on "The Later Avesta," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 3.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, on "Persia and World Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Varities, at 6-30 and The Schamps at 9-45.

Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.

New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

DUBASH.—Dhanbaji, daughter of Ardeshir Behramji Dubash, Age 23, Dadar, July 30.
MUCCADAM.—Dosibai, widow of Pirojshah Barjorji Muccadam, Bandora, July 31, funeral this morning 8 a.m.
GAZDAR.—Shirinbai, widow of Kekhasru, [illegible]rji Gazdar, Hyderabad (Deccan) July 31.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

August 1.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.

Evening to-day (Tuesday) being a public holiday there will be no dismounted drill at the Town Hall.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning the 3rd August.

Rendezvous.—Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, No Bandoliers.

Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held this week as follows:—

Evenings, Monday, Thursday, Friday 6-15 p.m.

Rendezvous at the Band Stand, except Pali Hill men who will parade at Church Gate Station.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

July 31.

No. 256.—DUTIES:—

Duties for the week commencing Monday the 31st inst:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt C. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company Sergt. H. W. Walton.

No. 257.—PARADES:—

Thursday 3rd.—Physical Training Class.

Thursday 3rd.—6-45 p.m. lecture by Captain A. B. Curtis, R.G.A., entitled "History of the Royal Regiment of Artillery."

Parade which was ordered to take place on Tuesday morning is cancelled.

No. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Parades.—Wednesday at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class. Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

August 1.

261. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeant will be furnished by "B" Coy. during week ending 5th proximo. Next for duty "C" Coy. Officers Commanding Coys., should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.

262. Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m., on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows:—

"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.

"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.

"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.

"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.

"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

263. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.

264. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

265. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Coy. There will be a parade of all second class shots in the Company for instructions in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

"G" Coy. There will be a parade for all ranks on Thursday 3rd August. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and Shorts.

Maxim Gun class every Friday at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Optional.

267. Application for the appointment of Quarter Master Sergeant should be submitted at once to the Adjutant.

(Sd.) C. N. HOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. "Sardinia" which left London on the 14th instant and has on board the mails of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said yesterday.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

Mails for Mauritius via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s. s. Oshia will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th August.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the above Association will be held on Tuesday the 8th August at 6 p.m. at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust when the paper on State Aid will be discussed.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—2 Indian Sloth Bear Cubs (Melursus ursinus) by Mr. E. Stuparich, Chanda, (C.P.) and one Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bennettii) by Mr. A. G. Chawan.

MAIL NOTICES.

Mails for the East African Expeditionary Force, Nairobi, Uganda and Mombassa will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd August.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. tomorrow.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and one death from plague, one attack and one death from small-pox and two attacks and two deaths from cholera on Sunday. Ward reported one attack and one death from plague and Northern Fort one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 67 against 59 on the corresponding day of last year and 93 on that of 1914. Of the 2,308 rats caught eight were found to be infected.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. J. W. Hart, a pilot living at Apollo Bunder, has reported to the effect that on Sunday between 1-30 and 5 p.m., currency notes of the value of Rs. 300 had been stolen.

A complaint has been received from a tally clerk named V. [illegible] Govind that on Sunday between 2 and 4 p.m., currency notes and clothes together worth Rs. 258 had been stolen from his room.

A report of theft of clothes worth Rs. 186 from his bungalow at Club Road, has been received from Mr. William Chaves, a Preventive Officer in H. M.'s Customs.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per S. S. Salsette which sails from Bombay today:—

Mr F R S Crawford; Mr G T Hardy; Mr J A Balfour; Mr D D Khambatta; Mr C McCallum; Mr Chas Lang; Mr Neil Barclay; Mrs Ward; Mr L E Dawson; Mr and Mrs W Hanby; Mr K G Mody; Mr W F Martin; Mr J H Silburn; Mrs D Gatimell; Mr R H Hawke; Mrs Magrath; Mr R H Bilimoria; Mr Magan Dala; Miss W Stewart; Mr S H Andrews; Mrs R de Verdon Williams; Miss Skone; Mrs A J Pearce and child; Mrs E L Pearson; Mrs H S Strong; Mrs A H Baker; Mr and Mrs F W Moore; Rev D H Gillan.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR LORRY.

JURY'S VERDICT AT INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a mill-hand aged about forty-five, named Venkati Narsingoo. It was stated that on Sunday a motor lorry driven by Babu Raghu going along Parel Road, knocked down the deceased. The driver was present at the inquest.

The evidence of Succaram Govind, a carpenter, showed that on Sunday afternoon he was proceeding along Lalwadi, Parel Road, accompanied by one Pandurang Laxman, when the lorry coming behind knocked him (witness) down. Going some thirty yards further the lorry again knocked down the deceased. Witness got up and perceived a crowd collected round the deceased who had been injured all over his chin. The lorry was on the proper side but the horn was not blown. Witness did not hear its approach. When the witness had been knocked down the driver put on greater speed.

The next witness Pandurang Luxman said that the lorry knocked down Succaram Govind and proceeded at increased speed when the deceased was knocked down and dragged some distance by the lorry. The deceased was on the left side of the road and the lorry went five to seven yards after knocking him down.

Babaji Yesu bore out the evidence of the previous witnesses and also stated that he saw a wheel pass over the deceased. The (witness) heard the lorry coming but everything happened very suddenly. There were no foot-paths. The lorry went farther after knocking the first witness down. Witness did not think that the driver was aware of some one having been knocked down. The lorry dragged the deceased a few paces.

Gunpat Ramji, another witness, added that he thought the driver became confused, for, when the first man who was knocked down shouted, he increased his speed.

The driver could not swerve as a cart was going there. Witness thought that the driver was trying to get away.

A verdict of death from being knocked down by a motor lorry driven by Babu Raghu who could not be exonerated from all blame was returned by the jury.

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

SIND'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Sind Branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund writes to say that the 28th instalment of Rs. 1,000 of Sind's contribution has been remitted to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, thus bringing the total contribution to Rs. 4,45,000.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 31st July 1916 was 29·07 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mereurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .019 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK'S AFFAIRS.

(Continued from Page 8).

decree against the defenant No. 8 for Rs. 1,22,00,000. It is hariy necessary to say that only a very small proportion of that decree will be realised.

With reference to the suit against the Directors, I have already dealt with the compromises made with the other Directors and I now come to the points as to why I compromised this suit as against the 4th defendant, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. I entirely endorse, if I may say so, the observations made by his Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod in his Judgment that "A Liquidator as a matter of practice will not compromise a suit without obtaining the directions of the Court; but once the hearing of a suit has begun there are obvious difficulties in pursuing this course, as the trying Juge is, as a rule, the Judge in charge of the liquidation; he is probably not in full possession of the case for the defence proceedings, and if he does not sanction the terms which the parties have agreed upon, the further hearing continues under considerable disadvantages. He may later on come to think that the terms might have been sanctioned, and even if eventually the plaintiff obtains a more favourable decree, the final result when the case has been taken to the highest Court of Appeal, may be less favourable." For the above reasons I consulted my legal advisers under general directions obtained by me from his Lordship, and in coming to terms with his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, I feel confident that I acted in the best interests of those concerned in the liquidation of the Bank.

SETTLEMENT WITH THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb, as a Director, attended only a few meetings of the Board, and the shareholders who confirmed his Highness'c appointment knew that he would not be able to attend many meetings and pay that attention to the anagement of the affairs of the Bank which is required of the Directors. Again the Thakore Saheb did not examine the books of account of the Bank personally. It had been shown in evidence that only balances of General Ledgers up to the Saturday previous to each meeting used to be placed before the Board, and these too were challenged by counsel for the defence as being false and fraudulent; and on further enquiry I found that in many instances since the Bank began to suffer heavy losses in 1910, the General Ledger balances were falsified in order to cancel silver losses. I was advised that it was, and I myself considered it very doubtful whether I should be able to bring home to his Highness the knowledge of the silver lossss, and that was the only matter on which I could hope for a substantial judgment against him. I therefore thought it right to settle the suit on terms which I considered greatly in the interests of the creditors as well as of his Highness. It must be remembered that his Highness, besides being a Director and a large contributory was also the largest creditor of the Bank,—his admitted claims amounting to about one-fifth of the aggregate admitted claims against the Bank. He was carrying on his defence to the suit at an enormous cost to himself, and in no circumstances could he hope to recover even a tithe of that cost from the Bank. At the same time, by carrying on his defence, he was compelling me to incur heavy costs, all of which would come out of the fund for distribution finally amongst the creditors,—about one-fifth of which would go to his Highness. It was, moreover, unlikely that if the case went to decision by the Court, and was given against his Highness, he would accept Judgment except that of the Privy Council, and that would involve the prolongation of the liquidation for several years, in addition to very heavy costs. It was also quite possible that my legal advisers and I had taken a more favourable view of our claims, as far as the Thakore Saheb of Morvi's liability was concerned, than the Court, either on the original hearing or on Appeal, might take. For these reasons it was, in my opinion, desirable to bring about a settlement of the suit, if that could be done on reasonably fair terms; and I therefore arranged for an interview with his Highness, at which our respective legal advisers were present. Subsequently at his Highness' suggestion, and with the approval of our legal advisers, his Highness and I met un attended by our legal advisers, and we agreed that a settlement was very desirable in the interests of all concerned. Nevertheless we found considerable difficulty in coming to terms, and on one occasion the negotiations for a settlement were actually broken off. Finally, however, owing to the very anxious desire of his Highness as well as of myself, to put an end to the heavy expenditure of money, which both sides were incurring, an arrangement was arrived at by which his Highness agreed to take over a number of shares belonging to the Bank at a fixed price of Rs. 14,75,000, while, I, on behalf of the Bank, publicly declared that his Highness had throughout acted in perfectly proper spirit and manner, and consented to the suit being dismissed as against his Highness, each party paying his own costs. An endeavour had been made by both parties to this settlement, to include the purchase by his Highness of the pearls which the Bank had to dispose of, but his Highness declined to accept them at the valuation which had been placed upon them by my valuer, and at which valuation I succeeded in disposing of them immediately after his Highness had definitely declined to purchase. By this settlement I was able to realise at a very fair price three large blocks of shares which I could not have thrown upon the market without causing considerable commercial disturbance and great depreciation in the value of such shares. When the Bank first went into liquidation, it held a large number of shares of various Companies, and that fact was well known in the Bazar. There was considerable discussion in the public press as to how those shares should be realised, and it was suggested that the only course open to the Liquidator was to practically throw the shares on the market for what he could get, and cut the loss. Many of these shares were bringing in reasonable dividends, and having regard to the fact that the examination of the Bank's position would necessarily involve considerable labour and much time, and that it would be impracticable to declare any dividend for a considerable period, and there was therefore no immediate necessity for realising the shares, I decided to place any of them upon the market, but allowed it to be known that though I was not in the market to sell, yet I had considerable holdings of shares which I was prepared to consider offers for. In this way I managed to sell at current prices a considerable number of shares from time to time. I had, however, considerable blocks in certain Companies, some of which were liable to calls, which I had been unable to obtain any offer for. At a meeting of creditors convened by order of the Judge in Chambers, I had offered a considerable number of shares at extremely reasonable rates to creditors who might be willing to accept them in payment, or part payment, of dividend on their admitted claims, but I did not receive a single offer from any creditor for any of these shares. By selling, therefore, nearly 5,500 shares to his Highness at favourable rates, I submit with confidence that the interests of the creditors were greatly advanced. The sale of the pearls also, at the valuation I had placed upon them, was a direct outcome of the negotiations for this settlement, and the immediate result of the settlement was that I was enabled to declare a second dividend of four annas in the rupee. This settlement also removed the last obstacle in the way of progress of the liquidation.

SALE OF PEARLS.

With reference to the sale of the pearls, which I have very briefly alluded to, I feel that I must here make special mention of the great services rendered in regard thereto by my Agent, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai. The very depressed state of the pearl market, consequent upon the war, had rendered the sale of the pearls held by the Bank an extremely difficult matter. I had already, in order to test the market, put up certain small lots of pearls for sale, but the result of that test had not given me much hope of finding purchasers for the whole of those I held, even at extremely inadequate prices. It was also undesirable to sell in detail, as that would have been a very tedious process, and there was a probability of certain classes of pearls being left on my hands. I had received enquiries from various individuals who were ready to purchase selected pearls to the value of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,50,000, but I was anxious to sell the pearls in bulk and not retail, and I could hear of nobody but his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi who was willing to buy the whole lot outright. I had the pearls carefully valued in February 1916, and Mr. Bhaishanker then informed me that if the Thakore Saheb declined to take them at the valuation so made, he would himself within a week. [illegible] to take them at the valuation. The Thakore Saheb did decline to take the pearls at the valuation put upon them, and, so efficiently had Mr. Bhaishankar carried out his undertaking, quite voluntarily entered into, that within half an hour of my receiving his Highness's refusal to take the pearls they had been taken over at that price by the purchasers. This is only one of many occasions, as I shall point out hereafter, when Mr. Bhaishanker's services in the liquidation have been invaluable to me. The price realised for the pearls is Rs. 13,10,000, out of which the Bank has had to pay the weighment charges, about Rs. 3,238.

With reference to the suit against the Auditors, that also was settled. It was useless to anticipate getting any substantial sum out of the defendants or either of them and each defendant agreed to pay Rs. 7,500. One defendant paid up the amount before the case came on, and against him the suit was allowed to be dismissed. Against the other defendant a Consent Decree was taken, and he is paying it by instalments. Though the evidence in that suit, if taken, might have been of interest to the public, it did not seem desirable to spend the assets of the Bank in placing that evidence before the Court.

The only matters now remaining to do are to recover a few good outstandings, and to realise as much as practicable out of the call. So far as the call is concerned, it will be remembered that the subscribed capital of the Bank was Rs. 1,50,00,000 divided into 1,50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, of which only Rs. 30 each had been paid, leaving a call liability on the shareholders of Rs. 75,00,000. It is, however, absolutely certain that nothing like the full amount of the call can be realised. Under Article 6 of the Articles of Association the Directors had absolute discretion as to the allotment of so many of the shares in the original capital of the Bank as had not been allotted at the date of registration of the Articles, and under Article 47, the Board might, without giving any reason, decline to register any transfer of shares, if did not approve of the proposed, transferee. As only 50 per cent. of the subscribed capital had been paid up, it would seem that it was to be expected of the Directors that they would be careful to ascertain that allotments were made, or transfers approved, only in cases in which the prospective shareholder was likely to be in a position, if called upon, to pay the liability existing on his holding. The Directors did, latterly, at any rate, exercise their right of disapproval in cases where the proposed transferees were "lawyers" but they did not decline to admit to membership of the Company, as the nominee of one of themselves, one of that Director's Mehtas who was absolutely incapable of paying any call that might be made upon him. From the many hundreds of letters I have received from contributories affirming their utter inability to pay the call made upon them, which inability has in a large number of cases been confirmed on enquiry, I have come to the conclusion that the Directors did not sufficiently appreciate the fact that the public were entitled, in a Company of the pretensions of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., to rely upon their uncalled liability as a substantial security for the stability of the concern.

There can be no question that the personnel of the Board of Directors, combined with the assertions made by them from time to time that the affairs of the Bank were in a most flourishing condition, induced a large number of persons of very limited means to invest the whole of their available capital in shares of the Bank, without the least consideration of the liability that they were thus incurring, with the result that they are utterly unable to pay the call which has of necessity been made. In carrying out the duty imposed upon me of realising this call, I have endeavoured to deal with all genuine cases of entire inability or hardship with sympathy and indulgence. There are, however, I regret to say, a good many cases in which payment of the call has been withheld without adequate reason, and in such cases I am taking, after due warning, such steps as may be necessary to enforce payment. This is a tedious business, but is being steadily carried out, and I trust that the winding up of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., is now within reasonable range of completion.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS.

NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

LUCKNOW, July 31.

The Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress has received the following suggestions for the presidentship of the Congress.

Madras:—Mrs. Annie Besant, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, the hon. Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar, Mr. Subba Rao Pantalu, Dr. Sir Subramania Aiyar, Mr. Mazarul Haque, Mr. Hassan Imam.

Bombay:—Mr. Hassan Imam, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon. Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad.

Bengal:—The Hon. Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Mazarul Haque, the Hon. Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar.

United Provinces:—The Hon. Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar, Sir Syed Ali Imam, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar.

Punjab:—The Hon. Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar, the Hon. Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar, Mrs. Anie Besant, Mr. Mazarul Haque, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.

Central Provinces:—The Hon. Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar, the Hon. Babu Ambika Mazumdar, Sir Syed Ali Imam.

From Bihar and Orissa, and Berar no suggestions were received.

Burma:—The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.

A circular letter has been issued to Provincial Congress Committees to submit the final recommendation by 15th August. A meeting of the Reception Committee to consider the final recommendation has been fixed for the 27th August.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

At the market to-day the week opened with a steady feeling for both jute shares and coal shares and although the prices of jutes were steady to firm, inquiry was not on a large scale and the volume of business put through was in consequence somewhat restricted. Coal shares did not make any further movement in an upward direction.

The following took place:—

Coal:—Benara 11/8 to 11/14, Bengal 265, Benakuri 8/8, Borrea 8/10, 8/12, Bhuskajuri 15/4, to 16, Bhurra Dhemo 1,034, 10/8, Burrakur 21/4, Equitable (ord) 45-8, 45-12; Ghusick 16, 16-4; Hurriladih 140, 141; Imperial 7, 7-4; Lakurka 21-12, 22; New Kondah 7-12, 8; Newaghur 18-8, 18-12; Parasea 2-4; Pench River 11-12; Ranigunge 30; Satpukuria 7-2; Samla Kendra 11-4, 11-8; Sendra 14-12, 15; Teetulmuri 12-6, 13-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 380 s. 1; Barnagore (ord) 83. 84; Clive (ord) 121, 120-8, 121, 120; Dalhousie (ord) 238 239, 240 x. d.; Empire (ord) 33-14 to 34-2; Fort Gloster (ord) 378, 379; Howrah (ord) 241, 242, 243; Kamarhatty (ord) 340, 341; Kankinarrah (ord) 493, 494; Lawrence (ord) 233, 234 x. d.; New Central (ord) 310; Northbrook (ord) 28-12; Standard (ord) 200 x. d.

Miscellaneous:—Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 15 to 16-4; Fort William Flour 22, 22/8.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76-2 to 76-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-8 to 76-12.

FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The final of the Trades Cup competition was played off this evening on the National ground between the Police and Orientals. After a one sided game in which the Police had the best of the deal, they won by four goals to love. Mrs. Burke handed over the cup and medals to the winners.

Official and Personal.

The Most Rev. Dr. Aelen, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras, has been nominated to the Madras Legislative Council.

The Punjab Government has dismissed Lala Sita Ram, Engineer, Irrigation Department, for serious misconduct.

The Governor-General in Council has prohibited the export of raw jute to the Dutch East Indies.

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

ENTRIES FOR SECOND EXTRA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 31.

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday:—

THE LONGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 2 furlongs.

Col. F. W. Mussenden's Dancing Mistress.
Mr. A. Wathen's Silver Memory.
Mr. R. K. Gahagan's Pension.
Mr. C. N. Kadia's Wavestar.
Mr. G. K.'s Madrina.
Aga Coochick Shah's Partial Eclipse.
Aga Coochick Shah's Matchless Maid, 4 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Gocouldass' Meddling, aged.
Mr. M. Gocouldass' Pretty Good Sort.
Mr. M. Gocouldass' Borgie.
Mr. M. Gocouldass' Royal Ambition.
Mr. M. Gocouldass' Gipsy's Advice.
Mr. M. Gocouldass' Yuan.
Mr. M. Gocouldass' Megale.
Mr. S. A. Raheb's Borian.
Mr. J. Steward's Chastity.
Mr. Heath's Silver Thrush.
Mr. Heath's Orloff.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Premiere.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's, St. Albans.
Messrs. Beg Mahomed and A. Nanjee's Airman.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Vidi.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Manila.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Le Soleil.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Flames.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Bunty.
Mr. Pitt's Impecunious.
Mr. Ferguson's Dumfries.
Mr. Newby's Martinet.
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Aubrey.

THE SUNGAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sirdar Duval Singh Chhachhi's Gold Jod.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Reviver.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's Hurchan.
Mr. Nasim, Saleh's Black Ivory.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Naesan.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and H. B. Baruchia's Old China.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's Pharoah.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's Saood.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Baghady's Shailan.
Mr. A. R. Bakeel's Lot.
Mr. D. D. Ghihta's Vigilant.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Jawan.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valji Moosaji's England.
The Chief of Mahisal's Active.
Mr. Ali Bin Halib's Sherali.
Mr. Khalaf Bin Saif's Muspho.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Mr. Frank's Royalist.
Mr. A. Hoosein's Shatra.
Messrs. A. Nanji and Shaik Esmail's Advance.
Mr. Mowbad Haji Ali's Shimran.
Mr. Syed Rshid's American Spot.
Mr. A. Nanji's Columbus.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's Present.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's Shukur.
Messrs. M. Gocouldass' and P. Mathradass' br a h Portugal.
Messrs. M. Gocouldass' and P. Mathradass' Malwa.
Messrs. M. Gocouldass' and P. Mathradass' Paradise.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetji's Kaiumers.
Mr. A. A. Dharmsey's Safi.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Ben Hur.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Osprey.
Mr. Heath's Ocomdadih.
Mr. Heath's Subbiaca.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Oxford.
Mr. T. Bateman's Challenger.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's Subeh Pasha.
Nawab Najafan Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's Lightning.
Mr. J. Bomanjee's Tawakul.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Red Cross.
Mr. Dara Cowasji's Eldorado.
Sirdar M. Lakshmikantaraj Urs' Eesad Pasha.
Messrs. Nasar Abdoola and Yussuff Sheriff's Jemadar.
Mr. Budroodin's Crisis.
Mr. Abdul Sattar Saits' Athena.

THE CHENAB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Frank's Apple King.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Sipri.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Maple.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Namuna.
H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore's Nalwa.
Aga Coochick Shah's Dear Boy.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Black Prince.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Red Duke.
Sirdar M. Lakshmikantaraj Urs' Claret Cup.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Lady Diana.
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Oosmania.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Declared void.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Lucky Star.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Porridge.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Salim.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's Ayar.
Messrs. Zaid bin Mahomed and A. A. Mahomed's Cox.
Mr. A. Nanji's Acetine.
Messrs. A. Nanji and Valiji Moosaji's Gazal.
Messrs. Abdul Aziz, Makanji and G. Ally's Adriatic.
Mr. Ali Ajam's Hudban.
Messrs. Rajmahomed Nasir and Mahomed Ebrahim's Panama.
Mr. A. Nanji's Ace of Royals.
Mr. Cecil's Archer.
Mr. Rambhoy Koshibhoy's Barjora.
Mr. Valiji Moosaji's Arabian.
Messrs. Abdul Aziz and Makanji's Remmes.
Messrs. M. Gocouldass and P. Mathradass' Sultan.
Messrs. M. Gocouldass and P. Mathradass' Rahad.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Golden Sparrow.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Leader.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Peacemaker.
Mr. Heath's Collingwood.
Mr. Heath's Refusal.
Mr. Cecil's Planet.
Mr. Yusuff Karoon's Raven.
Mr. Abdul Raza Khan's Romano.
Mr. Nahar Abdoola's Clever Boy.

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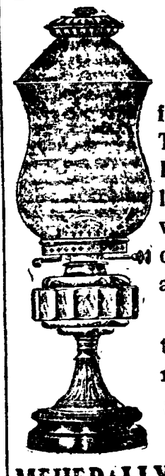

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All matter for publication and letters for the Editor must be addressed to the Editor, simply, and not to any individual by name. All business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 1, 1916.

AN INDEFENSIBLE APPOINTMENT.

The celerity with which a lengthy agenda was disposed of at the meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council last week no doubt afforded gratification to a certain class of official mind, which delights in burking discussion and evading explanation. But the sort of procedure that is increasingly followed in the Bombay Council, by which members are persuaded to withdraw important resolutions after a perfunctory official explanation, is neither creditable to the Council nor satisfactory to the public. An instance of this was provided in the case of the Resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. Patel relating to the appointments of the Principal and Professor of the Sydenham College of Commerce. The Hon. Mr. Chaubal gets up before the Resolution is moved,—a proceeding that appears to be entirely outside all rules of order,—and assures the Council that there are no *permanent* restrictions, making it impossible for a qualified Indian to hold either of these posts. "This was the first institution of its kind and as it had to be organised on a sound basis it was desirable to place it in *experienced* hands. In future appointments would be made which would be deemed desirable in the interests of the institution without any consideration of race." All we can say is that, if every scandalous blunder made by an official department, could be smoothed over with this sort of "We're very sorry but it shan't happen again" attitude, the outlook for the future administration in this country would be a very poor one. The Hon. Mr. Patel went to the Council to ventilate a very strong case of injustice and we regret that he allowed himself to be persuaded into withdrawing his Resolution.

As everybody knows, Mr. Patel's re- solution was the outcome of the appointment of Mr. Burnett-Hurst to the Professorship of the Sydenham College and the consequent resignation of Mr. Mazumdar, one of the Lecturers at the College, who was thus passed over for a man no better qualified than himself, and who is appointed as Professor of a subject which only forms a sub-subject in the University Course. The appointment appeared to us at the time of its announcement as indefensible, and we said so very clearly. We still say so. The grounds on which we based our complaint remain. An officially-inspired correspondent of the "Times of India," in a letter to that journal, accused us of refusing to publish a correction of what he alleged to be a number of "mis-statements and misleading suggestions" contained in our article. There was nothing to correct, though we should have been glad to publish "Audi Alteram Partem's" letter, had it been sent to us. We said that Mr. Mazumdar resigned because Mr. Burnett-Hurst was appointed over his head. That has been confirmed by Mr. Mazumdar himself. We said that Mr. Mazumdar accepted the post of a part-time lecturer "in the expectation," if not with the definite understanding, "that he would be appointed a professor when the time was opportune." In justification of this rather obvious fact we may quote Mr. Mazumdar's answer in "The Times of India," to the extremely offensive sneer of "Audi Alteram Partem":

> Your correspondent, referring to me, says with an air of patronage: "Here was a young man without any previous experience as a teacher receiving in the first salaried appointment of his life Rs. 350 p m. for two or three mornings' work in the week." Fortunate young man! Why should he complain? He ought to thank his stars he got such a big salary, even though he might be a lecturer in subjects taught for the first time in this country. After having devoted the best fifteen years of his life to study in this country, and another five, with all its incidental expenses, to study in a foreign country, to come back and get a prize of Rs. 350 a month! Indeed! Could Fortune smile more sweetly? But, Sir, are there not still more fortunate young men in the Educational Service of this country who, without any previous lecturing experience, or even the necessary knowledge of this country, start off with Rs. 500 a month, and often more? Why, Mr. Anstey himself, with his one year's teaching experience as Lecturer in Economics in a provincial University of England, starts off as the Principal of a new College of a new type, with a substantial salary of nearly Rs. 1,200 a month. If this is so, is it too much for an Indian with English qualifications, after a year and a half's whole-hearted work in an institution and for it to expect a Professorship on Rs. 875 a month? Is it too much for other Indians equally and admittedly even better qualified to expect such a post? Your correspondent practically suggests that I ought never to have expected the Professorship. Whoever takes an appointment without the expectation of rising in the service?

The remark to which this smashing, if somewhat pathetic, retort was a reply reveals the existence in certain quarters of a most appalling spirit of unfairness and niggardliness towards the claims of Indians to fill, when qualified, the higher posts in their own service, and is a painful comment on the words of the Act of 1833.

> "No native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the Company.",

and the words of the Queen's Proclamation. When will the bureaucracy as a whole make up its mind to stand honestly by these undertakings? The spirit which prompted the sneer at Mr. Mazumdar's expectations is a perpetual menace to the peaceful relations of the two communities and requires to be rooted out of the administration. Then we said that Mr. Mazumdar was as well qualified as Mr. Burnett-Hurst and that he was a lecturer in a subject of higher importance in the University course than that allotted to Mr. Burnett-Hurst. Is that denied? We said Mr. Mazumdar was as well as, if not better, qualified than Mr. Burnett-Hurst to handle Indian Economics. That we maintain, undismayed by the wonderful fact that Mr. Burnett-Hurst has helped somebody to write a book on some other irrelevant subject. We said that Government had laid it down that the Professor should be recruited in England. That we still believe to be correct and we hold to it. And we pointed out that Mr. Burnett-Hurst had not been recruited in England. Where in all this are the "mis-statements and misleading suggestions?" There are none. It is a wild and reckless charge. Let us hope that statistics and economic facts are more carefully handled in the Sydenham College.

We have gone into this matter again somewhat closely, as it is necessary that those responsible should understand that public opinion cannot be put off with specious devices of the sort that succeeded in disposing of Mr. Patel's resolution. So far as Mr. Mazumdar is concerned, we have no interest in him, beyond the fact that he has been made the victim of an appointment, which has been shown to be indefensible from any point of view. He did well to resign and the public can, at least, be grateful to him for having, by his action, drawn attention to a grave scandal and extracted the undertaking given by the Hon. Mr. Chaubal. But all this is not merely Mr. Mazumdar's concern; it is the public's concern. And the public would like to know how it came about that this illegal distinction was ever imposed in the case of a public institution chiefly endowed by Indian money. How many more secret orders are there in the recesses of the Secretariat, imposing restrictions of this kind, at the mere whim of a Governor? Mr. Chaubal's excuse that it was desirable to place the institution "in experienced hands," because it was the first of the kind in the country, of course, will not hold water. What experience had the Principal, excellent person as he may be for the post, of organising and managing institutions of this kind before he came to Bombay? What experience, greater than a dozen other men in India, has Mr. Burnett-Hurst? We must repeat that the appointment was indefensible, both on its own merits, and by reason of the injustice done to other men who had undoubtedly prior claims The whole business,—not least the official defence,—has left a very nasty impression on the public mind and it would have been far better to have had the matter honestly thrashed out in open debate.

A FEW WORDS ON P. C. WREN.

Captain Percival Christopher Wren is a member of the Indian Educational Service. He is now at the Front. His versatile literary skill has recently come in for some candid criticism in the Bombay Legislative Council, with which most of us, who are not directly interested in the transactions of the Text-book Committee, are in general agreement. The discussion of that aspect of the question has been mercifully closed. But there is another branch of the same inquiry which escaped Principal Paranjpye's notice, and that is the exercise of Mr. Wren's literary skill in holding up the Indian educational system and all its professors and products and tendencies to public obloquy. Mr. Wren essayed this task of dubious value in a former work of fiction, "Dew and Mildew." There the workings of Indian revolutionaries on the mind of Young India came in for much lurid and wholly fantastic notice. The intervention of an innocent minded but a very pernicious "Paget M. P." heightened the effect of the tale this I. E. S. officer wrote. We observe Mr. Wren is at his old game again, and it is time that his uncalled-for irruptions into the field of Indian politics or his career in the I. E. S. should be put an end to. The Education Department enforces, or ought to enforce, strict abstinence from political writing on the part of those engaged, on high pay, in privileged schoolmastering. The rule of total abstinence from politics is enforced on students, and a corresponding duty of abstinence ought to be entailed on members of the I. E. S. But what is to be said of a member of the Service who decries the whole system of Indian education, holds up the agencies and products of that education to vulgar ridicule, and airs highly provocative political views in a work of fiction!

This is what Mr. Wren does, in his latest "novel," "Driftwood Spars." It is cleverly written, and interesting and amusing in parts. But take the picture given us of the Educational Inspector "a very keen, thoughtful, and competent educationist,"—"a disappointed man, like so many of his Service. He felt that he had, for quarter of a century, strenuously woven ropes of sand. He felt, when his liver was particularly sluggish, that for quarter of a century he had worked industriously, not at a useless thing, but at an evil thing,"—a terrible belief. *Seniores priores.* And the main grievance of the worthy Inspector was that a lazy fool was getting higher pay than he, because he happened to set sail from England on a certain date and not a fortnight later. "So he loathed and detested India, where he had bad luck, bad health, and what he considered bad treatment." An excellent setting in which to place an educationist! Later on we read of the same officer:

> Mr Edward Jones had been shot with bewildering suddenness from Cambridge quadrangles into the Indian Educational Service. Of India he knew nothing, of education he knew less, but boldly took it upon him to combine the two unknowns for the earning of his living. If wise and beneficent men offered him a modest wage for becoming a professor and exponent of that which he did not know, he had no objection to accepting it; but there were people who wondered why it should be that, out of forty million English people, Mr. Edward Jones should be the chosen one to represent England to the youth of Duri, and asked whether there were no keen, strictly conscientious, sporting, strong Englishmen available; no enthusiastic educational experts left in all the British Isles, that Mr. Edward Jones of all people had come to Duri?

That is Mr. Wren's opinion of the method of recruitment and of the men drafted into the Indian Educational Service. This Mr. Edward Jones hated the poverty-stricken, smelly, ignoble creatures who swarmed into his class, and he cogitated, "why was he not a master at Eton, instead of at Duri High School? Why wouldn't somebody give him a handsome income for looking handsome and standing around beautifully,—like those aide-de-camp Johnnies and 'staff' people? Since there was nothing on earth he could do well, he ought to have been provided with a job in which he could look well." So far Mr. Edward Jones, I. E. S. There is a companion picture of Augustus Clarence Percy Marmaduke Grobble, a decadent at home and at College, who had no head for mathematics and no gift for languages, while his classics were deplorable and history nauseated him. So he studied moral philosophy and betook himself to India. (It is not quite apparent whether he was also recruited to the I. E. S. But presumably he was.) He flitted from one provincial College to another, leaving a trail of decadence, an odour of moral dirtiness, and debt, involving doctors' bills, alimony, and others, the fine crop of wild oat sowing.

Rather an unflattering picture, it must be confessed, of the I. E. S. That Mr. Percival Christopher Wren has a poor opinion of the products of the educational system directed by Messrs. Edward Jones and Augustus Grobble, is made painfully manifest in a suppositious letter of an Indian student involved in a bomb assassination, quoted in full,—as atrocious a literary performance as it has been our misfortune to come across in an Anglo-Indian novel. Mr. Wren's favourite *bete noir* is "Paget M. P.," and this time "Paget M. P." and his wife are held up to obloquy. They are "friends of India,"—"Pro-Indians,"—and that is sufficient for the author to represent them in the coarsest colours, as worse than demented folk, as worse than traitors. Incidentally, the author pretends to betray in lines written in 1912, prodigious knowledge of the coming war (of 1914), of the probable withdrawal of the European Army, and the universal disaster that would follow, involving the lives of the civilian European population. If we do not dwell at length on this part of Mr. Wren's "fiction," it is in the hope that the attention of the Education Department will be drawn to a most pernicious literary effort by a member of the Educational Service, of which the least we can say is that, if there is to be any control of the Press at all, it ought not to be allowed to circulate in India, or for that matter anywhere else.

Notes of the Day.

Pressing On.

A telegram to-day states that the British are already engaged in attacking the third German line and the French are also active on their sector of the Front, north of the Somme. The latter have begun well with taking a whole system of trenches over a depth varying from 300 to 800 metres. It is thus clear, as we suggested yesterday would be the case, that there is to be no pausing in the constant pressure of the offensive and one cannot admire too greatly the splendid preparatory work of General Haig, which has enabled him, in spite of heavy losses and enormous expenditure of ammunition, to press the offensive on from day to day with hardly a day's interval, even after such terrific ordeals as those of the stupendous struggle of the last fortnight. The opinion is expressed in Paris that the assault on the third line of defences will force the Germans to retire to entirely new positions. That will be a very interesting moment, perhaps the most interesting of the whole war, for it remains to be seen how far the enemy can abandon his line in front of the Somme without sacrificing the whole line to the sea.

A Curious Obsession.

We observe that a contemporary is still obsessed with its idea that the Anglo-French offensive is not really the big thing that was being saved up for. Apparently, the suggestion is that it has only become so accidentally, for we suppose that no one will care to deny that it really is the big thing now. It is urged that the original intention was not to launch the British offensive until the Autumn or even next Spring, but that the pressure at Verdun and the successes of the Russians in Galicia made it essential that the British should do something. What ground there is for this supposition, for it is nothing more, it is impossible to see. All the evidence points the other way. We had the broadest of hints from many responsible and well-informed quarters that big events on the Western Front, so far as the British were concerned, were to be expected during July. And in England it appears to have been a matter of common knowledge that the offensive would begin about the time that it did, though, of course, there was no knowledge as to the exact point at which it would be launched. That was a secret that was very carefully preserved until the last moment. There was absolutely no excuse for having fallen into the blunder of supposing when the Ancre-Somme offensive began that it was not the big attempt to break or force back the German line in the West. It is clear that the Germans themselves were never in any doubt about the gravity of it from the first moment.

Why Not?

The awkward contretemps which was created in the production of a revue by the A. D. C. at Simla, as related, by our correspondent, by the eleventh hour order of the Military Department that no convalescent officers must be allowed to appear in it, is characteristic of the wisdom with which these things are done in such quarters. Unfortunately crass stupidity of this kind sometimes finds its way on to the battlefield with disastrous results. Frightened of further criticism in "Truth," we suppose, the higher military authorities suddenly issued their fiat that no convalescent officers must take part in the performance. As nearly every man in the show was a soldier this interference at the last moment, says our correspondent, threw everything into confusion. If the convalescents had benefitted or were likely to be saved from undue indulgence in late hours, which was the object aimed at, by this ordinance, there would have been something to be said for it. But as they had already taken all the risk of attending rehearsals and moreover attended the performance and went out to supper afterwards, they were merely deprived of the pleasure of a little harmless relaxation without deriving the benefit that was intended. But as our correspondent very rightly says, "Why should not the poor fellows who have been perishing in the climate of Mesopotamia have a little spell of harmless enjoyment before returning to the inferno on the Tigris?"

The Channel Tunnel Scheme.

Though the statement, coming from Dutch sources and published elsewhere, that an Anglo-French committee had decided to proceed with the scheme for the construction of a channel tunnel between Calais and Dover, should be accepted with every reservation, there is no doubt that the movement in favour of constructing such a tunnel is evoking keen interest in England at any rate. It is understood that the question will be raised in the House of Commons at an early date. The present war has put quite a new complexion on the problem. If a tunnel had been in existence when the war broke out, the despatch of British expeditionary forces to France and Belgium, not to mention the transport of war materials for the Allies, could have been achieved with, perhaps, a quarter of the delay and inconvenience that has been incurred. The British Fleet, moreover, would have been spared the anxieties and burdens which the transport of men and material on such a tremendous scale has entailed on it.

Diplomatic Fears.

Before the war, one of the stumbling blocks in the way of progress of the Channel tunnel scheme was the fear entertained in diplomatic quarters, both French and English, that the defences of their respective countries might be jeopardised by a railway link of such tremendous strategical importance as the proposed tunnel. It would be profitless to speculate whether such fears were in evidence more on one side than on the other or whether these fears were justifiable under the circumstances. But, the present war, sealing as it has done the Entente between France and England in the most indelible manner possible, has banished all fears of the tunnel proving a menace to either of the countries concerned. Indeed, the proposal to link up the two countries is sure to be welcomed universally in both. The only thorny question to be solved in connection with the scheme would be that of control and ownership of the tunnel railway. If it is felt inadvisable to allow one country alone to control it, surely a workable scheme could be devised for joint-ownership and joint-control by both the Entente Powers.

The Reapers.

Red are the hands of the Reapers,
And the harvest is so white!
Red are the feet that are treading
The threshing floors by night;

And, on the young brows, dripping
As with the dews of morn,
Deep rose-red are the woundings,
Like scars of a crown of thorn.

Tired, so many, with reaping—
Tired with treading the grain,
Still they lie in their sleeping,
Low in the Valley of Pain.—

Never again to be quaffing
The joy of life like wine;
Never again to be laughing
In Youth's glad hour divine.

Birds shall sing in the branches.
Children dance by the shore;
But they who shared the red reaping
Shall come back never more.

Let whoso can forget them.
Walking life's noisy ways;
We who have looked on the Reapers
Go quietly, all our days.

LAUCHLAN MACLEAN WATT,
C. E.
France, 1916.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

FRESH GAINS.

BATTLE FOR KOVEL.

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

A French offensive on the Somme on the front between Hill 139 north-east of Hardecourt and the river has resulted in the capture of a whole system of enemy trenches to a depth varying from 300 to 800 metres. Fierce counter-attacks of the enemy have all failed.

The British are now attacking the third line. Co-operating with the French they made progress east of Waterlot Farm, Trones Wood and Maltzom Farm.

The Austro-Germans are concentrating about Kovel where a battle is developing. It threatens the entire German position.

General Brussiloff's line 250 miles long, from Pripet to the Carpathians is now 60 miles further west than seven weeks ago. It is estimated that he has put 750,000 of the enemy out of action, including 400,000 prisoners.

The Turks assumed an unsuccessful offensive west of Gumishkhane. The Russians have again expelled them from organised positions in the directions of Sivas and Kharput.

Patrol engagements are reported from the Suez Canal zone.

Fierce fighting took place north of Mount Cimone, the Italians gaining ground.

American and Dutch papers are unreservedly condemning the execution of Capt. Fryatt. Lord Newton, in an interview with Reuter's representative, stated that the Cabinet was giving serious attention to the affair.

TEPARY BEANS OF BURMA.

GOOD PROSPECTS IN ALLIED COUNTRIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 30.

An analysis of "tepary" beans grown in Burma, made at the Imperial Institute, indicates that the beans possess high food value.

It is stated that they should be ready for sale in the United Kingdom and some Allied countries as a substitute for small haricot beans, and if introduced during the war, should obtain a good footing in the market.

BRITISH ATTACKING THIRD LINE.

FRESH FRENCH ADVANCE ON THE SOMME.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON THE SOMME.

A WHOLE SYSTEM OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

ALL ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 31.

A communiqué says there was a series of desperate engagements north of the Somme all Sunday.

The French in the morning attacked on the front between Hill 139 north-east of Hardecourt and the river, and captured a system of enemy trenches to a depth varying from 300 to 800 metres. They held all the conquered ground against fierce enemy counter-attacks in the afternoon.

EXTENT OF FRENCH ADVANCE.

The French attack reached the outskirts of the village of Maurepas, the captured wood north of Hem station, the quarry north of the wood and the end of the Monacu farm.

The German counter-attacks were especially fierce at Monacu, where the fighting was furious. The efforts of the enemy were shattered by our fire and their losses were very heavy. The French took 200 prisoners.

A German attack west of Thiaumont on the right of the Meuse was repulsed.

VERDUN FRONT.

FRENCH BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 30.

A communiqué says we dispersed an enemy reconnaissance south of Lihons and repulsed an enemy attack on the redoubt in the ravine south of Fleury.

We continued the bombardment of Fleury, Vaux wood and Fumin wood.

Three German aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme and a fourth in the Argonne.

We bombed railway stations in Noyon district and railway stations and military establishments at Mulheim.

FIGHTING NORTH OF MOUNT CIMONE.

ITALIAN ADVANCE THROUGH TRAVENANZES VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, July 30.

A communiqué reports fierce fighting north of Mount Cimone, where the Italians gained ground.

The Alpini carried Forcella wood in the Tofana region and began an advance through the Travenanzes valley.

SUEZ CANAL ZONE.

SEVERAL PATROL ENGAGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

It is officially announced from Egypt that there were several patrol engagements on the 28th, instant.

The New Zealand Mounted Rifles inflicted 50 casualties on the enemy. Our casualties were very slight.

MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM EGYPT TO JEDDAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

CAIRO, July 30.

The Ministry of the Interior is studying the question of Mecca pilgrimage.

It is understood that the pilgrims will be asked to deposit caution money of 50, 60, and 70 pounds sterling for first, second and third class passengers respectively and that a regular service to Jeddah is being organised. Apparently only four steamers are available and fares are very high.

The Government will do the utmost to facilitate the pilgrimage but the attendant expenses will restrict the numbers.

BRITISH ATTACKING THIRD LINE.

ENEMY MUST RETIRE TO NEW POSITIONS.

OPINION IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 31.

The British are now attacking the third line which the Germans previously strengthened, using forced labour of a thousand Belgians.

Opinion in Paris, based on the slaughter of German reinforcements and the weakness of their reserves, is confident that the Germans will have to retire to new positions.

It is stated in Amsterdam that there have been no German troop movements on any scale westwards since the failure of their counter-offensive, but their guns have greatly increased.

Karl Wiegand, the pro-German correspondent of the American press, laments that there are no signs of the Allies wavering on the Somme, where the fighting is like all the famous battles of the world rolled into one.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN THE NORTH.

ENEMY TRENCHES SUCCESSFULLY RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.

A British communiqué reports successful raids south of Ypres and in the Loos salient.

German raids near the Hohenzollern redoubt were unsuccessful.

Last night we heavily bombarded enemy trenches and reserve areas between the Ancre and the Somme.

We exploded an enemy munition depot near Courcelette.

The Canadians raided enemy trenches in two places south of Ypres and Munster Fusiliers raided the Loos salient. The enemy's casualties were severe in both cases.

The Germans made two raids on the Hohenzollern redoubt. One failed to get beyond our wire. The other entered our front trench, but the Germans were immediately driven out.

POZIERES AREA.

BRITISH GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

The British communiqué says: Cooperating with the French advance made on Sunday morning on the front from the east of Delville Wood to the Somme, progress was made east of Waterlot farm, Trones Wood and Maltzorn farm.

The enemy was in considerable strength and must have suffered heavily in the violent fighting. We have taken two hundred and fifty prisoners. The French on our right also advanced their line.

There was no infantry fighting in the Pozieres area, where the day was spent in consolidating the ground gained last week.

Three hostile aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday and several others damaged and forced to land.

There was nothing important between the Ancre and the sea.

ZEPPELIN PURSUED BY AEROPLANE.

PILOT STUNNED BY ACCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 31.

The Amiralty announces that an aeroplane pursued a Zeppelin thirty miles off the East coast at quarter past five to-day and the pilot had fired two trays of ammunition into the Zeppelin when he was temporarily incapacitated by a portion of his machine-gun flying off and stunning him. When he recovered consciousness the Zeppelin was nowhere to be seen and he therefore returned.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM BISSET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 31.

The death of Sir William Bisset is announced.

Colonel Sir Willam Bisset entered the Royal Engineers in 1863, served in the Afghan War (1878-80) and received a medal. He was Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways (1872-75), Manager, Rajputana Malwa Railway (1875-1884), Agent for the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway (1884-93), Secretary tothe Government of India in P. W. D. (1893-97) and Government Director of Railways (1897-01). He was 73 years old at the time of his death.

"WORST PLACE ON EARTH."

DEVIL'S WOOD HORROR

"DEATH-TRAP OF MANY."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 29.

Mr. Philip Gibbs in a despatch says Delville has been nicknamed by the troops "Devil's Wood." An officer said—"I wish to goodness we could wipe the place off the map and cleanse the ground of the filthy wreckage and trees which have been the death-trap of so many good fellows. The look of the small wood crowded with corpses, makes it easily the worst place on earth."

When the British infantry advanced on on Thursday they had to stumble over corpses and logs and across a sunken road which the South Africans and afterwards the Scots converted into a trench, nicknaming it "Prince's Street."

Simultaneously another attack was made from Longueval with the object of joining with the men advancing in the wood.

The history of the fighting in "Devil's Wood" since 14th July is one of the most wonderful things for sheer stubborn courage in the whole of the great battle.

FIGHT FOR DELVILLE WOOD

DESPERATE TWELVE DAYS' BATTLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 31.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Correspondents dwell on the desperation of the twelve days' fighting ending in the capture of Delville Wood. Fortunes of the battle alternated. The famous Brandenburgers are the bravest and most tenacious of the enemy. The British are unquestionably superior in hand-to-hand fighting in which knives, spiked wrist attachments, and revolvers are principally used.

It is anticipated that the Germans will find the construction of new strong positions in the country now before the British most difficult. One correspondent pays a tribute to two companies of the Suffolks, who, when it was necessary to hold another wood at whatever cost, flung themselves into it when it meant practical obliteration, but they held the Wood.

An Exchange telegram from Lausanne says it is reported from the Austrian frontier that 70,000 Turks are concentrated in a Hungarian plain.

MUNITIONS WAREHOUSE BLOWN UP.

EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK BAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 30.

A fire started in a munitions warehouse on a small island in New York Bay and spread to a lighter loaded with shrapnel.

Bullets from exploded shells fired the dynamite trucks on the wharves and the whole country for miles round was shaken.

The island is a mass of wreckage. Seventy-five persons have been taken to hospital.

EXPLOSION ON A U. S. ISLAND

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 30.

Few fatalities were caused by an explosion on an island but the damage to property is very heavy and is estimated at five million sterling, including 40,000 tons of raw sugar valued at five and a half million dollars and also cars loaded with salt pork and ammunition. Thirteen storage warehouses and six piers were damaged and the Statue of Liberty was slightly damaged. The authorities are investigating the possibility of a German plot.

OREST FIRES IN CANADA.

THREE TOWNS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

NORTH BAY, (ONTARIO), July 30.

The towns of Cochrane, Matheson, Mushka Station and Timmins have been destroyed by forest fires and Porquois Junction and Iroquois Falls are burning. A hundred people are dead and many injured.

BATTLE FOR KOVEL DEVELOPING.

ONE OF THE FIERCEST.

ENTIRE GERMAN POSITION THREATENED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 31.

"The Times'" correspondent at the Russian Headquarters, describing the operations of the troops under General Brussiloff, says that within an hour from the beginning of the offensive on July 28th they had captured 38 German guns and 4,000 Germans.

The retiring enemy, the correspondent states, are concentrating about Kovel where a battle is developing. It will be one of the fiercest of the campaign and threatens the entire German position. The Germans are fighting like demons preferring to be bayoneted to surrendering.

The correspondent describes General Kaleding as the extraordinary commander who first broke the enemy front west of Lutsk. He took 10,000 prisoners and 47 guns in a single day and advanced 49 miles over the most formidable obstacles and assisted by General Lesh crushed the German efforts to recover lost ground.

As regards General Sakharoff the correspondent says that he forestalled a great offensive prepared by the Germans to recapture Lutsk by crushing them on the river Lipa and ruined the grandiose plans of the enemy. He has captured enormous stores of shells in every village. The Germans, the correspondent adds, since General Sakharoff's victory have abandoned the Austrians.

A German communiqué admits the withdrawal from the great salient formed by the bend in the Stokhod river in the direction of Kovel.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON KOVEL BRODY LINE.

TURKS' UNSUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

The Russians have consolidated their position on the left bank of the river Stokhod and are advancing on the Kovel-Brody line and south of the Dniester.

The Turks assumed an unsuccessful offensive west of Gumishkhane. The Russians have again expelled the Turks from organised positions in the directions of Siva and Kharput.

A dozen German aeroplanes dropped forty bombs on Dvinsk. The Russian aviators drove them off and brought down one German aeroplane.

The Russians raided Yolovka station and also brought down a German aeroplane east of Baranovitch.

FURTHER SUCCESSES IN STOKHOD REGION.

1,417 MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 31.

A communiqué says the Russians continue their successes in the Stokhod region. They took a thousand prisoners on Saturday.

They are also advancing south of the Rozischchy-Kovel railway after breaking the enemy's front. They captured another 417 Germans.

BRUSSILOFF'S SUCCESS.

750,000 OF ENEMY PUT OUT OF ACTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 31.

It is pointed out in Petrograd that General Brussiloff's line, two hundred and fifty miles long from Pripet to the Carpathians, is now sixty miles farther west than seven weeks ago. It is estimated that he has put three quarters of a million of the enemy out of action, including four hundred thousand prisoners.

The progress of Sakharoff has now brought the whole Russian front into line and General Brusiloff has gained a point of departure for the next great push.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN FRYATT

LORD NEWTON ON RIGHTS OF MERCHANTMEN.

CABINET AND RETALIATORY MEASURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 30.

Lord Newton, who is in charge of the Prisoners Department, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said a master merchantman was entitled to do everything possible to protect himself, his crew and passengers. The Germans themselves admitted that when merchantmen resisted capture and were finally taken, officers and crew ought to be treated as prisoners of war.

It must be remembered, he said, that when the incident occurred, namely, March 1915, not 1916, as stated, the Germans were sinking even neutral ships without warning. It would be rash to suppose that Britain would in no circumstances retaliate. The Cabinet was giving serious attention to the affair.

It was impossible to confine oneself to fruitless expostulation. This might be only a prelude to even more savage German warfare, and was itself evidence of the desperate situation in which Germany was placed.

EXECUTIONERS' RUTHLESS HASTE.

HOW THE SENTENCE WAS CARRIED OUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, July 30.

The "Telegraaf" says that the sentence on Fryatt was pronounced on Thursday morning and he was executed in the evening on an isolated plot of ground in the harbour. The Alderman of Bruges witnessed the execution.

The Paris newspapers describe the execution as murder.

UNRESERVED CONDEMNATION IN AMERICA.

MURDER CONTRASTED WITH BRITISH TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, July 30.

Newspapers condemn Fryatt's execution unreservedly.

The "Herald" contrasts it with the British treatment of submarine and zeppelin prisoners.

The "Globe" says that no pro-German in the United States can now fail to understand why the world fears a German success.

GERMAN OUTRAGES.

ALLIES' DECLARATION TO EXACT RETRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 31.

It is suggested in Paris that the Allies shall make a joint declaration to exact retribution at the conclusion of peace for the death of Captain Fryatt and other outrages including the deportation of 18,000 civilians from Roubaix and Lille which is now proved to have been carried out in the cruellest way.

It appears that the inhabitants were aroused from sleep in the middle of the night and ordered to assemble at their frontdoors. The German soldiery passed along selecting their victims. Families were broken up and respectable girls and prostitutes were herded together.

The Bishop of Lille protested in the strongest terms to the German commander pointing out the dangers of such promiscuity and the anguish caused to widowed mothers.

Official evidence shows that the deportees have been treated like slaves.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MR. B. N. BASU RETURNED FROM BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The election of two representatives on the Imperial Council, by the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council, took place to-day. The following is the result of voting:—

	Votes.
Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur	23
Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu	21
Babu Surendranath Banerjea	19
The Maharaja of Nashipur	2
Moulvi Abdulla	2

One vote was cast for Babu Baikunth Nath Sen before he announced his retirement.

Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur and Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu having secured the largest number of votes were declared elected.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK'S AFFAIRS.

LIQUIDATOR'S AMAZING STORY.

HOW THE PUBLIC WAS GULLED.

DIRECTORS' "BREACH OF DUTY AND TRUST."

A CRORE LOST OVER SILVER SPECULATIONS.

The following report was made by Mr. J.Sanders Slater to the sitting Judge in Chambers on the Liquidation proceedings, in the matter of the Indian Specie Bank:—

At the outset I may briefly deal with certain criticisms in some vernacular papers, evidently inspired by designing persons, to the following effect:—

(*a*) That the Liquidation proceedings, including the Examination of the Directors and the Auditors, were conducted *in camera*, and no publicity was allowed to be given to Chamber proceedings:

(*b*) That the creditors and contributories were not taken into confidence by the Liquidator and that the nature of the information received by him about the suit against the Directors was kept secret from the creditors and contributories, who ought to have been taken into his confidence:

(*c*) That the Official Liquidator unduly pressed the making of a full call of Rs. 50 (i.e., the whole of the unpaid capital) upon the contributories, and opposed the application of representative contributories to get the same reduced to Rs. 30, both before the Judge in Chambers and in the Appeal Court:

(*d*) That the Official Liquidator settled the suit against the Directors without consulting the creditors and contributories, and for very small amounts:

(*e*) That the costs of Liquidation and of the Directors' suit far exceed the amount recovered from the Directors.

Now as to (*a*), I may remind your Lordship that the order not to admit the public during the examination of Directors, and not to publish the Chamber proceedings, was made by his Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod *suo motu* and was in accordance with the usual practice in such cases, when even attorneys or witnesses examined are not allowed to carry away the notes of examination except for the purpose of re-examination. The precaution taken, it is submitted, was warranted and necessary in the present case. There were grave charges of mismanagement, neglect of duty, misbehaviour and breach of trust made against the Directors; the amount lost by the Bank as the result of such neglect, etc., in silver alone exceeded a crore of rupees, and the total loss exceeded a crore and a half, i.e., double the amount of capital subscribed for and paid by the shareholders; and strict secrecy was absolutely necessary.

SILVER OPERATIONS.

Now that the suits against the Directors and Auditors have been settled, I crave leave to refer to certain facts which I have discovered. These facts are shortly as follows:—

(1) Attempts had been made to conceal the extent of silver operations both in India and Europe.

(2) Monies, lent ostensibly on pearls, were sometimes utilised for paying margin for the purchase of silver in England, by pledging the pearls with Banks and Brokers in England.

(3) Large quantities of silver used to be [illegible] through local Banks, the accounts [illegible] by making entries [illegible] after sale.

(4) Silver used to be sent to China by indirect transhipment.

(5) Many a time deliberate attempts were made to corner silver.

(6) About a year after the Bank's silver speculation began, the silver accounts of the Bank were kept in the Silver Budli Account in the Loan Ledger, and afterwards in the names of individuals who the investigation clearly proved, had no beneficial interest.

(7) In the General Ledger, silver transactions appeared sometimes under the heading Bullion, sometimes under the heading Demand Loans, and sometimes under the heading Current Account or Cash Credit, in lump sums; and particulars used to be given in the Bullion Ledger, Loan Ledger, and Miscellaneous Ledger.

(8) Statements of General Ledger Balances which used to be placed before the Directors at their Board Meetings, were falsified and fabricated at various times since the Bank began to suffer losses in silver, ever since 1910: and such falsification and fabrication mainly facilitated the concealment of loans raised from the local Banks and monies appearing to the debit of silver accounts.

(9) Some of the monies lost in silver during the year 1909 were debited to individual account, which was reversed in 1912 when the Bank made some profit.

(10) False transfer entries were made to the debit of individual accounts to close the account of M. Nanabhai which was really the Bank's Silver Account, at the end of June and December respectively and in July and January the same entries used to be reversed.

The facts and circumstances relating to above points have been clearly and concisely set out in detail in the exhaustive judgment of Mr. Justice Macleod, to which I crave leave to refer as part and parcel of this my report. If these facts had been prematurely disclosed, I should have been labouring under a great disadvantage in carrying on that suit.

As to (*b*), it was not desirable or possible to take the creditors and contributories into my confidence, as they numbered in the aggregate many thousands distributed over a very wide area, and also because the Directors, besides being very influential persons, were both creditors and contributories, and I could not take them into my confidence and tell them what evidence and proofs I had to use against them. Even if I had confided in only those creditors and contributories who were not Directors, the Directors, who had many relations and friends amongst the creditors and contributories, would speedily have obtained information of the case intended to be made against them. I am still of opinion that the course adopted by me was necessary and proper.

INTERESTED AXE-GRINDING.

As to (*c*), I say that at first I had intended to wait until the suit against the Directors had been decided before making an application for a call; but when I found that the hearing of the suit was not likely to come on for a very considerable period of time, and that some of the Directors were disposing of their valuable properties, and that pending the hearing of the suit I could take no legal steps to restrain them from doing so, I thought it necessary to apply to the Court for an order to make a call on the contributories, as I considered this would enable me to preserve, for meeting their liabilities, such of their property as the Directors had not already disposed of. As soon as the call was made, they, as considerable contributories, would have to meet that call, and as I could act upon a call balance order as upon a decree, I should, having obtained such an order, be in a position to execute it forthwith, and that would enable me to put an end to any further disposal of property by Directors, if necessary to satisfy the call liability. I doubted, also, whether after paying the call on shares held by them, the Directors would be inclined to risk incurring heavy costs in the suit against them, as I had reason to believe that some of them were not so wealthy as was generally supposed. In this I was correct. As soon as I took out a summons for an order for the call, a number of Directors, creditors and contributories on the first day offered a determined opposition to the call, and under pretext of arranging a settlement which, they said, would help the speedy conclusion of liquidation; but it soon transpired that each party was intent on grinding his own axe. The Directors tried to capture the Bank's assets at a considerable undervalue; well-to-do contributories wanted to escape their heavy liability at the expense of the poorer contributories; and the creditors wanted full advantage of what the estate was able to pay. Under these circumstances I opposed the attempt to get a reduction of the call, which would have benefitted the Directors and the well-to-do contributories, while prejudicing those not in a position to pay. If the suggested course had been adopted, creditors would not have got even eight annas in the Rupee. The committee of the contributories proposed that a call of Rs. 30 per share only should be made, and offered to guarantee 25 lakhs of Rupees only as the result of this call, and in fact endeavoured to buy the call for this amount. If they had succeeded in buying it, they would have made a very good thing for themselves out of it, as I was able to secure more than 30 lakhs without issuing any execution, and I hope to get about 10 lakhs more. I have already up to now recovered Rs. 34,93,188-12-11 in cash, Rs 3,33,570-5-7 are being paid by instalments, and I think I shall recover approximately about 7½ lakhs by suing out execution and compromising with contributories unable to pay the call in full. Even had I been able to regard the proposals of the committee of contributories as reasonably fair, I could not, without the consent of the creditors—there were over 16,000 of them—have approved of a call of less than the full Rs. 50 per share, for on my estimate there would be a deficiency of over Rs. 79 lakhs as compared with the assets. The full call of Rs. 50 per share would, supposing every shareholder paid up in full, realise only Rs. 75 lakhs and therefore even that would not pay the creditors in full—but I did not anticipate that the contributories could all pay in full. I had intimated my willingness to help on any arrangement which the contributories might come to with the creditors to accept a composition, but no such arrangement was come to, nor was it probable that it would be, as the creditors generally, and naturally, wanted just as much as they could get. The full call of Rs. 50, then, was the only possible call to make.

As to (*d*), the statement is untrue and unfounded. The creditors *were* consulted on the point. In fact, as soon as proposals were made to me on behalf of some of the Directors for settlement of the suit against them, and they alleged that they were unable even to pay their share liability, much less to fight the suit and pay a heavy decree, it was arranged that I should as far as possible ascertain the financial position of each Director by having his books of account examined by my Agent, Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, and an Auditor to be appointed by me, and his properties valued by an Engineer, named by me, and should report the result of such investigation to the learned Chamber Judge, and ascertain whether his Lordship would sanction such compromise as in each case might seem to be the best to be obtained for the creditors, so that it might also be recommended to the creditors for acceptance in each case. I submitted the project to the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, who was pleased to approve of it with this variation, that before placing the papers before the Court for sanction, the view of the general body of creditors as to each proposed compromise should be ascertained, and directions were given to me to call a meeting to give effect to this proposal, which I did. The proceedings of the meeting are hereto appended (No. 2) and will show that not only were the proposals for a compromise laid before the creditors, but that they were actually told the probable amounts I was prepared to recommend for acceptance in each case, and that after hearing all I had to say, the creditors agreed to leave the whole matter to me and to his Lordship; and under his Lordship's directions the suit as against all the Directors except the fourth and eighth defendants was compromised at the sums sanctioned by his Lordship, after considering the reports made by me on the financial position of each Director, ascertained as above described.

SUIT AGAINST DIRECTORS.

As to (*c*) the costs of the liquidation and of the suit against the Directors are not at all disproportionate to the moneys recovered in the suit as will appear from the statement hereto (No. 3) showing the amounts recovered and the costs incurred up-to date, and I venture to submit that, considering the actual work done and the amount recovered, the costs are very moderate. Out of the total amount of costs, Rs. 77,843.7-8 paid up-to date, Rs 11,125-3-6 were paid to the solicitors of the Petitioner and solicitors of the other creditors and contributories who appeared at the hearing of the petition to wind up the Bank, all of whom were allowed their respective costs of appearing at the hearing by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar. As a general rule in such cases only one set of costs is allowed to the contributories, and one set of costs to the creditors, who appear at the hearing of the petition, but the learned judge, having allowed the costs as abovementioned, declined to re-consider his order; Rs. 3,660-2-8 are in respect of suits and proceedings which were instituted before liquidation and continued by me; and Rs. 18,304-1-8 are in respect of suits filed and defended by me under advice and under orders obtained from the Court; Rs. 2,649-3-0 relate to proceedings in the Irsolvency Court against debtors in which Rs. 55,000 were recovered by me by way of sale of the Bank's claim against Insolvents, besides getting Tullockchand Javerchand and Naginchand Javerchand, two of the Insolvents, to pay to the Official Assignee for the benefit of the general body of creditors, including the Bank, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 75,000 respectively, while Rs. 17,134-7-0 only have been paid costs in sundry matters. And [illegible] Rs. 401.5-10 has been incurred by me in appearing personally before the Chamber judge instead of through my attorneys. The balance of Rs. 24,569-0-0 is advance paid on account of costs of the suit against the Directors which have not yet been ascertained. I estimate that the total costs of this suit will amount to abcut Rs. 75,000. As against these costs of the suit against the Directors, the amount decreed against the Directors is Rs. 3,07,755-0-0, the amount of calls arranged to be recovered from the Directors is Rs. 6.91,250-0-0 and the amount expected to be recovered from the estate of Chunilal D. Saraiya is Rs. 3.00,000-0-0, making a total of Rs. 12,99.005-0-0.

A revised statement of the liabilities and the assets of the Bank as prepared up to 30th April 1916, which replaces statement No. 1 annexed to my previous report, is appended and marked No. 4. This will give your Lordship a clear idea as to the assets realised, the character of the estimates formed at the date of my last report, and what I have done with the realisations.

In my first report, and in the plaint by me, I laid my claim against the Directors under the following four heads, *viz.*:—

(1) Losses sustained in silver, Rs. 1.22,23,174-12-10.

(2) Estimated loss on account of advances made on pearls, Rs. 36,43,195-2-0.

(3) Estimated loss on share budli operations, Rs. 13,96,405-12-0.

(4) Estimated loss on account of imprudent loans, Rs. 4,41,427-0-0.

Total, Rs. 11,77,04,202-10-10 as per Apendix D to the plaint.

The facts and circumstances relied upon by me in support of the said claim were briefly these:—

For some time after the commencement of the business of the Bank the Directors used to exercise supervision and control over the business; loans were not made without being brought to the notice of and sanctioned by the Board; limits used to be carefully considered and fixed for loans to be made to individuals and Companies; the Directors used to examine the books of account at their Board Meetings, and as the Bank's business increased, this examination was entrusted to Sub-Committees of two Directors appointed every week, each of such Directors receivng Rs. 15 *per diem* as special remuneration for such examination. The management soon inspired confidence and the Bank gained great credit, which confidence and credit were enhanced by the representations made and assurances given both in the periodical accounts published and circulated amongst shareholders and at the Annual General Meetings as to the care taken in managing the Bank's affairs and investing the funds in safe securities.

HEADLONG WILD SPECULATION.

In course of time, however, the Directors, in breach of their duty and of the trust reposed in them as such Directors, neglected to keep proper, or indeed any, supervision or control over the Managing Directors or over the funds and properties of the Company, though the Sub Committee continued to examine or pretend to examine the account books, and to certify to their examination over their signatures; and the Managing Director having been left without any check or control, was able to waste and misapply the moneys of the Bank and to plunge headlong into wild speculation. By the end of the year 1911 the whole of the Bank's capital and so-called reserve fund had been lost, and though during each of the years 1909, 1910 and 1911, teh Bank suffered heavy losses in silver speculation, the real state of affairs was concealed from the shareholders and the public, and the Bank continued to pay large dividends, no portion of which represented profits earned by the Bank, while the Directors placed before the shareholders and the public glowing accounts of the Bank's success and prosperity.

As plaintiff I charged that, if the Directors had exercised ordinary care, vigilance, diligence and prudence in regard to the operations in silver, they would have been put on enquiry, and would have been able to check and control the same; and that, having regard to the magnitude of the operations, whether on the Bank's own account or for other speculators, and of the resultant losses, such operations were unwarranted.

The suit against the Directors was filed in the High Court on the 10th September 1914. The actual filing of the suit had been delayed for some weeks pending the receipt of the sanction of Government to institute proceedings against his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. This sanction was accorded on the 9th September 1914 adn the suit was put on the file the next day. On the 9th, 10th and 12th July 1915, the suit came on for settlement of issues, and when thishad been finished, the case was ordered to be placed on the daily board for hearing on the first Monday after the October vacation. It was not, however actually called on for hearing until the 14th December 1915.

At the hearing of the suit the only defendants who appeared, except to consent to a decree, were the fourth defendant (the Thakore Saheb of Morvi) and the eighth defendant (the estate of the late Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya, represented by me as the Official Liquidator) who appeared in person and put the plaintiff to strict proof of the case and the facts alleged in the plaint, and otherwise submitted to such order as the Court might see fit to make. Before the hearing came on all the other Directors had compromised with the Liquidator with the sanction of the Court. The terms on which the other defendants were allowed to compromise their liability both on account of call and as Directors were as follows:—

(i) Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, who was liable to pay Rs 70,800 on the call on 1,416 shares, was settled with for Rs. 1,85,250 in respect of his liability as Director, and Rs. 70,800 for his liability as a contributory; (ii) Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, who was liable for Rs. 2,72,750 as call on 5,455 shares, was settled with for Rs. 5 only. in respect of his liability in the suit, and Rs. 1,40,000 as his call liability. Sir [illegible] to pay this compromise without [illegible] and had I insisted on the payment of any larger sum, he would have filed his petition in Insolvency, and the Bank would have realised far less than it realises by the compromise; (iii) Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., held no shares and so had no call liability. He was a Director for a short time only, and his liability as such was settled for Rs. 15,000; (iv) Mr. Purshotam Visram Howji was liable for Rs. 12,500 on 250 shares. The suit was settled as against him for Rs. 2,500, for his liability as a Director, while the full amount of his call liability is exacted; (v) Mr. Charandas Chaturbhuj Morarji also consented to pay Rs. 2,500 for his liability as a Director and his call liability of Rs. 65,000 was compromised for Rs. 62,500; (vi) Mr. Lallubhai Dharamchand's call liability was Rs. 13,350 on 267 shares. His liability in the suit was settled at Rs. 15,000, and the whole call liability is being exacted; (vii) The representatives of the late Lakhamsey Napoo consented to pay Rs. 87,500 in full satisfaction of the Bank's claim in the suit as against the estate of the deceased *quoad* Director, and Rs. 1,37,500 in settlement of his share liability, totalling Rs. 3,38,050. By this settlement, the heavy costs of fighting out a very doubtful point of Hindu Law were avoided.

The fourth defendant after formally submitting his objection to the Court's Jurisdiction, without prejudice admitted that on 24th November 1908 he was requested to accept the position of a Director of the Company by a Board Resolution of that date. He attended the Board Meetings on the 1st September 1908, 5th January 1909 and 9th February 1909, and at an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of 9th February 1909 his appointment by the Board was confirmed. In 1910 he attended Board Meetings on the 6th January, 15th Februar and 22nd November. At a General Meeting on the 7th February 1911, he was again appointed Director, but he did not attend any Board Meeting until the 10th December 1912. He again attended meetings on the 1st April and 3rd November 1913.

He relied on Article 96 of the Articles of Association and contended that, not having obtained the leave of the Board to absent himself from the Board Meetings, he *ipso facto* vacated his seat by the 9th June 1909; therefore he was no longer a Director when leave to absent himself was given at the Meeting of the 9th November 1909, and that, as he did not attend any meeting for four months after his election on 11th February 1911, he vacated his seat by the 7th June 1911; therefore the liability if any for misfeasance or breach of duty was, he argued, limited to the two periods 1st December 1908 to 9th June 1909, and 7th February 1911 to 7th June 1911; and he likewise without prejudice further contended that leave of absence having been granted to him to absent himself from the Board Meetings, he was not liable for misfeasance or neglect of duty by the other Directors during his absence. He further contended that beyond attending meetings he was not expected to take any active part or share in the working of the Bank; that the shareholders and the public knew of this and therefore he could not be held guilty of any misfeasance or neglect of duty; and generally he denied that he or the other Directors were guilty of negligence or breach of duty, or that he and the other Directors confided in the Managing Director; but he contended that they were entitled to confide in him, and he submitted that there was no want of supervision and control on the Managing Director or over the funds and property of the Company; and further that he along with other Directors exercised due diligence and ordinary care and prudence in regard to the affairs of the Company, and in such manner as was expected of Directors. He had, he said, no reason to suspect fraud, and could not play the detective; that the Directors were deceived by the Managing Director as well the shareholders and the public, into the belief that the silver transactions referred to in the plaint were the transactions of constituents, and not on behalf of the Bank, and he generally denied liability for the losses incurred in the pearl business, by share budli transactions, and by imprudent loans; and he lastly denied that the Directors virtually abandoned all their powers and functions in favour of the Managing Director, and left the affairs of the Company without any restrictions, conditions, control or effectual check in the hands of the Managing Director; and he pleaded limitation.

THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI'S CONTENTION.

When the plaintiff's counsel was opening the case, Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi raised a further issue whether the transactions in silver entered in the Bank's accounts under various names, which the plaintiff alleged were in fact the transactions of the Bank itself, were not really the transactions of the persons in whose names the accounts stood, and thereupon the Thakore Saheb was directed to file a supplemental written statement. He did so and therein contended, in considerable detail, that all the five silver accounts in which the losses were incurred were accounts of genuine constituents, with whom Choonilal and Hiralal Motiram, the Bank's Accountant, were partners, the whole body forming a group or syndicate interested in the transactions entered in the said accounts.

It was only then (as remarked by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod) for the first time suggested that the silver transactions referred to in the plaint were not the transactions of the Bank. The investigation of the Bank's affairs had been proceeding since the winding up order, and full and free inspection had been allowed to all the defendants and their attorneys and had been very largely taken advantage of, but neither the first defendant nor any of the other defendants who attended Board Meetings fairly regularly ever suggested the existence of any constituents of the Bank acting in these silver speculations either singly or as a syndicate.

The main item of Bank's loss was in silver speculation, in which the Bank suffered a loss of over a crore of rupees. This loss was concealed by making false transaccounts in the Bank's books of account as specified by me in my first report, in the short history of dealings given in that report. I had caused the silver accounts to be printed and copies to be supplied to the parties to the suit, and these were exhibited at the hearing, and the whole plan as to how the silver losses were incurred and concealed from the shareholders and the public was explained at the hearing, in the evidence given by my Agent, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai. I refrain from repeating the evidence here, but refer to the observations made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod who has put the working of the transactions very clearly and concisely in his Judgment, wherein his Lordship *inter alia* observed: "The whole of the accounts relating to silver transactions from the commencement of 1908, have been extracted from the Bank's books and printed, and very great credit is due to all concerned for the clearness and correctness with which they have been placed before the Court."

As to the difficulty in which I as Liquidator was placed to prove everything that I averred in the plaint, I entirely agree with the following observations made by Mr. Justice Macleod in his exhaustive and instructive Judgment:—"Now here is a melancholy illustration of the difficulties which the Law of Evidence places in the way of a person who is required to prove a fact in a Court of Law. Choonilal was dealing for years in silver on a colossal scale; every one in the silver market knew it; the "Bank's clerks knew it; the Bank's books proclaimed it on hundreds of pages; yet because the 4th defendant was advised to compel the Liquidator to prove that fact, evidence had to be taken for several weeks, and might have been taken for several more without an irrelevant question being asked."

As to the alleged syndicate, I at one time thought that Narandas Manoredas, Sobhagchand Naginchand, Sankalchand Damodar and Murlidhar Mohanlal (the firm carried on by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi), having allowed large cross entries to be made in their respective accounts, and having signed documents in support of such entries, had formed a syndicate for carrying on the silver transactions, but after examining the books of account of Narandas Manoredas, Sobhagchand Naginchand & Co., Sankalchand Damodar and Murlidhar Mohanlal, I was satisfied that the theory formed by me at an earlier stage was not only incorrect, but was in direct contradiction to the contents of the books of the said parties, and could not be supported by any independent evidence. Besides, the entries in the Bank's books indicated that the transactions were Bank's transactions, and that the cross entries made in the accounts of such persons were made to conceal the real state of the accounts. I accordingly abandoned the idea of filing any suit on that theory, as my Agent Mr. Bhaishanker said in giving his evidence while being cross-examined by counsel for the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

I wish to draw particular attention, also, to the learned Judge's remarks regarding the manner in which Choonilal managed to keep back information from the shahreholders and the public relating to silver transactions,, and the neglect of the shareholders in not taking care to have their accounts properly audited, notwithstanding the warning his Lordship had publicly given in the case of the Mills managed by the late Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and the exposure that was made in the investigation of the affairs of those Companies. I wast he official Liquidator of the Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and my Agent Mr. Bhaishanker (as my then attorney) had a hand in exposing a somewhat similar system adopted by Dwarkadas about seven years ago.

HOW SILVER GAMBLE WAS CONCEALED.

Mr. Justice Macleod points out in his Judgment how Choonilal concealed his transactions in silver, by making it appear that the moneys spent in purchasing silver were loans to customers of the Bank, and that there was nothing *ultra vires* about these transactions, as the Bank had power under the memoranndum to buy and sell bullion and specie, though it was never contemplated that the greater part of the resources and credit of the Bank should be employed in attempting to corner the silver market. But the learned Judge concludes that if Choonilal had by some freak of fortune succeeded in making a large profit for the Bank, the shareholders would doubtless have thankfully pocketed their dividends, and asked him to try again. The learned Judge goes on to point out that though the Directors were entitled to appoint one of their number as Managing Director to carry on the business of the Bank, he was to do so under the control of the Board, and that though at the commencement there was some show of control by the Board, this soon disappeared, and the Directors contented themselves with noting what Choonilal placed before them. But even then, says the learned Judge, the interests of the shareholders should have been protected by the senior employees of the Bank and by the Auditors. They were not protected because the senior employees of the Bank were Choonilal's own men, who were untrained for responsible work, and served Choonilal faithfully, but did not protest against his manipulation of the books; and the Auditors, who were grossly underpaid by the shareholders, did little beyond examining such books as Choonilal placed before them.

As to the losses sustained by the imprudent loans, share budli transactions and pearl losses, his Lordship remarks that the total of losses by imprudent loans, though not inconsiderable, is small compared with the total losses, and though Choonilal might himself be held liable for negligence in advancing the Bank's money to customers on insufficient security, yet having regard to the relative smallness of his estate, it is advisable to omit the losses under this head from further consideration.

There seems to be considerable misapprehension as regards the real nature of Share Budli transactions. His Lordship has held that Choonilal advanced on the security of the shares of various Joint Stock Companies, and the transactions were not *ultra vires* of the Company. His Lordship [illegible] his customers, (2) in dealing with customers who had not the means to pay when the market went against them. If he had acted with only ordinary prudence, he would have advanced only a portion of the purchase money for the shares instead of the whole; that would have been a perfectly legitimate use of the Bank's capital."

As regars the losses on pearl transactions, the learned Judge has, in his Judgment, pointed out the futility of the resolution passed by the Board of Directors with reference to advances on pearls, as also the Managing Director's utter disregard of this resolution. His Lordship, however, considers that it might be argued that Choonilal was justified in returning pearls worth Rs. 35 lakhs to Naginchand, but does not consider it necessary to deal with this question.

His Lordship then wound up his Judgment by observations with reference to the persistent evasion by the Directors of the provisions of the Indian Companies, Act, 1882, requiring sums due by Directors to be shown as such in the Balance Sheet, and to the objectionable practice of what is colloqually termed "Window-dressing" which term as commercially understood in Bombay, he elucidated, and he passed a

(Continued on Page 5).

FRENCH OFFENSIVE | BRITISH ATTACKING | "WORST PLACE ON | BATTLE FOR KOVEL.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

THE LATE MR. GAMADIA.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding, when on the motion of the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha a resolution was passed expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of the late Mr. N. J. Gamadia, and the Corporation adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The President at the outset said that since they had met last the hand of death had taken away one of their oldest and esteemed colleagues. Mr. Gamadia joined this Corporation in 1892 and since then he was regularly returned by the "A" Ward. He belonged to that fine, old type of gentlemen— healthy, hard-working and devoted to their duties, a class which the speaker was afraid was fast disappearing from among them. He performed his duties on the Corporation and on the Improvemnt Trust Board where he represented them, with independence and judgment.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha moved:

"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the death, on the 21st July, 1916, of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Nowrosji Jehangir Gamadia, who as a member of the Corporation for 24 years and as their representative on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust for 9 years, and generally as a public spirited citizen of many-sided activities, rendered very useful services to the city; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement; that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

The Hon. Mr. Wacha said the hand of death had been very busy of late amongst the distinguished citizens of Bombay and the latest instance had been the late Mr. Gamadia who entered the Corporation in 1892 and served for 24 years with unremitting punctuality and singleness of purpose the interests of the city and particularly of the Fort Ward. The late Mr. Gamadia was not an eloquent speaker, but whenever there was occasion for it he was not backward in giving expression to his views. He tried to do his duty by the city whenever an occasion arose and the speaker could bear testimony to the good work done by him. It was a sad reflection that the oldest members of the Corporation were passing away—perhaps the next turn would be his (the speaker)—(cries of "no no") —— he felt it would be his turn next. He did not agree that as the older generation passed away there would not be forthcoming fit men to take their places. For he believed that there was as good fish in water as out of it and they must bring them out to serve the city. They would find good fishes in Bombay and he was sure the new generation would also do its work.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconding the resolution said Mr. Gamadia in his long career on the Corporation and the Improvement Trust served the city well. Mr. Gamadia did his best for the city according to the best of his lights and with a singleness of purpose.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said Mr. Gamadia was a hardworking, industrious and independennt members.

The motion was carried and the Corporation adjourned.

I KNOW

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Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes :—

Visited Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca, today with Swami Premananda and others of Belur Matha and am highly pleased to find that Ayurvedic System of Medicines are manufactured here in such a big scale. Everything is done under special supervision and in strict accuracy to the Shastras.—Dacca.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE ACT CELEBRATION.

LECTURE BY MR, MUZUMDAR.

The anniversary of the Widow Remarriage Act was celebrated by the Chandrasenyia Kayastha Prabhu Association on Saturday at the Bowen Memorial Hall, Mr. N. M. Muzumdar Bar.-at-Law presiding. Among the speakers were Mr. D G. Dalvi, and Mr. T. A. Kulkarni. Mr. Muzumdar addressing the meeting congratulated the Association on boldly taking up the question, which was a question for all Hindu communities.

In the course of a very interesting address Mr. Muzumdar pointed out that the problem had to be examined in a scientific way. In connection with this Mr. Muzumdar said that in no other country was there such a large proportion of widows. The male population of this country was 160 millions of which eight millions were widowers. The female population was 152 millions of which 26 millions were widows. The proportion of widowers to the male population was about 5 per cent., almost as much as in Western Europe. But the proportion of widows to the female population was 17 per cent., as compared to nine in Western Europe. There, the percentage of widows below the age of 40 was 7. In India, the percentage was 28. There were 18,000 widows in this country below the age of 5, and 7,000 widowers. There were 3,000,000 widows between the ages of 5 and 30, and 1,300,000 widowers. The cause of such a large proportion of widows was, first of all, the system of early marriage. In Western Europe one male in 2,000, below the age of 20 was married. In India it was one in 10. In Western Europe one female in 142, below the age of 20 was married. In India it was one in 4. In India, there were 3,00,000 of wives below the age of 5; 25,00,000 below the age of 10; and 90,00,000 below the age of 15. In the Bombay Presidency there were 40,000 wives below 5, and 7,00,000 below 15 There were 1,300 widows below 5, and 2,00,000 below 30. In the City of Bombay there were 12,000 wives below 15; and about 12,000 widow below 30. These figures spoke for themselves. Marriage was restricted to caste or sub-caste. Some sub-castes could inter-marry. Many could not. While some could take a girl from another sub-caste, but not give one, and so on. One extraordinary result was that the smaller the number of women in a caste, the larger was the number of widows Then there was the problem of female deficiency, due to neglect of female children, early marriage, deaths on child birth, harsh treatment of women, hard work, and the Purdah, which bred a higher death rate. The result was a gradual decay of the female population, and, therefore, a serious deterioration of the race.

"A NATIONAL HERO."

In conclusion Mr. Muzumdar paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Karsondas Mulji, who died on the day of the anniversary of the Widow Remarriage Act. Described by Sir Fredrick Lely as a "national hero," he lived and suffered for truth, high principles and social purity. He broke the prejudice against foreign travel, realising that it was only by going abroad, and learning modern arts and industries, that the progress of the country could be secured. As long as the country could produce men like him, men like Ranade, Telang, Gokhale, Mehta, Tata, Agarkar, Ram Mohan Roy and others, we need not despair. But the work ahead lay on young shoulders. And the future was before them, if only they would toil in that cheerful optimism, in that faith, hope and trust, to leave behind them a happier, a brighter and a more prosperous India.

A vote of thanks to the President, and to the Y. M. C. A. for the use of the Hall terminated the proceedings.

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CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, July 25.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain F A Tomkins, Artillery.
Second-Lieut S W Hallett, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R Leak, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F Straker, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Lea, Leicesters.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Colonel E L Challenor, Leicesters.
Lieut-Colonel W Drysdale, Royal Scots.
Lieut-Colonel B G R Gordon, Gordons.
Lieut-Colonel J C Scott, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Major G L Compton-Smith, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major V M Fitzhugh, Sussex.
Major S W Ford, Suffolks.
Major F S Laskie, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Major W D Oswald, Dragoon Guards.
Captain E M M Alexander, Seaforths.
Captain C E Anderson, Gordons.
Captain R Archer-Houblon, Artillery.
Captain J A J Baylis, South Lancs.
Captain J F Bligh, Artillery.
Captain G C Bucknall, Middlesex.
Captain W K Campbell, Medicals.
Captain F E Chapman, Medicals.
Captain A A Clarke, Leicesters.
Captain A H S Clarke, Seaforths.
Captain W Collett, Leicesters.
Captain E A D Collins, Hussars.
Captain C Comely, Monmouths.
Captain A E Dennis, Middlesex.
Captain F I Ford, Leicesters.
Captain C H Hoare, Yeomanry.
Captain E M Hodding, Middlesex.
Captain A J Hoult, Artillery.
Captain H C Julian, Royal Scots.
Captain F J D Knowling, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain R U E Knox, Suffolks.
Captain C M Laing, Yeomanry.
Captain G Lammie, Royal Scots.
Captain A Livings, North Lancashires.
Captain T A Lowe, Irish Regiment.
Captain J G Lumsden, Scots Guards.
Captain T H McArthur, Cheshires.
Captain S W McClellan, Medicals.
Captain W W Mawson, Leicesters.
Captain L G Miles, Black Watch.
Captain W J Parsons, Middlesex.
Captain E F Pipe, East Yorkshires.
Captain H Pretty, Suffolks.
Captain O D Schreiner, Northamptons.
Captain S F Shepherd, Northamptons.
Captain R Taylor, Northumberlands.
Captain F Ward, Leicesters.
Captain J P White, West Yorkshires.
Captain A Wright, Border Regiment.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The following is the Casualty List No. 152, of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

BELIEVED PRISONERS OF WAR.

Major-General C. V. F. Townshend, British Service.
Brigadier-General W. G. Hamilton, British Service.
Brigadier-General G. B. Smith, Royal Field Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. H. N. St. J. Maule, Royal Field Artillery.
Major A. F. B. Harvey, Royal Field Artillery.
Major H. B. Smith, Royal Field Artillery.
Major O. S. Lloyd, Royal Field Artillery.
Major R. Corbould-Warren, Royal Field Artillery.
Major H. G. Thomson, Royal Field Artillery.
Captain T. R. M. Carlisle, Royal Field Artillery.
Captain E. J. L. Baylay, Royal Field Artillery.
Captain L. H G. Dorling, Royal Field Artillery.
Captain W. T. Martin, Royal Field Artillery.
Lieut. H. S. D. Macneal, Royal Field Artillery.
Lieut. F. W. B. Wilson, Royal Field Artillery.
Lieut. R. L. Flux, Royal Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. P. N. Lewis, Royal Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. Devereux, Royal Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Trafford, Royal Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. P. N. Edmonds, Royal Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Gallup, Royal Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. O. Mousley, Royal Field Artillery.
Brigadier-General H. D. Grier, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Major R. C. J. Alexander, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Major W. C. R. Farmar, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Captain E. S. Halford, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Captain V. R. Guise, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Lieut. R. C. Lowndes, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Lieut. F. P. J. Williams, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Lieut. E. J. Williams, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Lieut. M. A. B. Johnston, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Parsons, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Major A. J. Anderson, Volunteer Artillery Battery.
Captain K. F. Freeland, Volunteer Artillery Battery.
Lieut. E. Spence, Volunteer Artillery Battery.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Jones, Volunteer Artillery Battery.
Brigadier-General U. W. Evans, Royal Engineers.
Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson, Royal Engineers.
Major H. E. Winsloe, Royal Engineers.
Major J. S. Banker, Royal Engineers.
Captain H. W. Tomlinson, Royal Engineers.
Captain C. E. Colbeck, Royal Engineers.
Captain E. W. C. Sanoes, Royal Engineers.
Captain R. T. Stace, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. K. D. Yearsley, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. C. J. E. Greenwood, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. W. A. K. Matthews, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. K. B. S. Crawford, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Pocock, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. E. B. Farns, East Kent Regiment.
Major F. Booth, Royal Lancaster Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. McConville, Liverpool Regiment.
Major F. C. Lodge, Norfolk Regiment.
Major W. E. Cramer-Roberts, Norfolk Regiment.
Captain A. J. Shakeshaft, Norfolk Regiment.
Captain A. B. Floyd, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieut. J. T. Richardson, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieut. H. L. Peacocke, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieut. J. F. W. Read, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieut. T. Campbell, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieut. S. B. Gregory, Devonshire Regiment.
Lieut. H. G. Waldram, Devonshire Regiment.
Lieut. W. Snell, Devonshire Regiment.
Lieut. G. W. R. Bishop, Somerset Light Infantry.
Lieut. J. S. P. Mellor, Somerset Light Infantry.
Captain S. C. W. Smith, East Surrey Regiment.
Lieut. H. A. Clifton, East Surrey Regiment.
Lieut. F. R. Ellis, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Major De V. A. Julius, Royal Sussex Regiment.
Major F. L. Footner, Hampshire Regiment.
Captain N. Reeks, Hampshire Regiment.
Lieut. J. H. Harris, Hampshire Regiment.
Lieut. A. G. Forbes, Hampshire Regiment.
Lieut. F. J. M. E. Patmore, Hampshire Regiment.
Lieut. R. S. Lacey, Hampshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. C. Chitty, Hampshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. Elton, Hampshire Regiment.
Major G. M. Herbert, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Captain W. H. Miles, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Captain A. Brown, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Captain C. T. Highett, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Lieut. D. A. Simmons, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Lieut. S. Miller, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. C. P. Crawley, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. W. Barton, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Lieut.-Col. E. A. E. Lethbridge, Oxfordshire and Buckingham Light Infantry.
Major C. F. Henley, Oxfordshire and Buckingham Light Infantry.
Captain S. C. B. Mundley, Oxfordshire and Buckingham Light Infantry.
Captain W. E. T. Morland, Oxfordshire and Buckingham Light Infantry.
Captain T. Ivey, Oxfordshire and Buckingham Light Infantry.
Lieut. A. E. Mason, Oxfordshire and Buckingham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. G. Naylor, Oxfordshire and Buckingham Light Infantry.
Major J. W. Nelson, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Captain V. S. Clarke, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Captain O. Y. Hibbert, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Captain M. J. Dinwiddy, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. Mills, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Lieut. G. L. Heawood, Wiltshire Regiment.
Major E. G. Dunn, Royal Irish Rifles.
Major-General W. S. Delamain, Indian Army.
Sir C. J. Mellis, Indian Army.
Brevet-Col. W. W. Chitty, Indian Army.
Brevet-Col. A. J. N. Harward, Indian Army.
Lieut.-Col. H. O. Parr, Indian Army.
Lieut.-Col. H. A. Cummins, Indian Army.
Lieut.-Col. A. Moore, Indian Army.
Lieut.-Col. W. H. Brown, Indian Army.
Lieut.-Col. A. G. N. Taylor, Indian Army.
Lieut.-Col. W. B. Powell, Indian Army.
Lieut.-Col. C. E. S. Cox, Indian Army.
Major J. H. M. Davie, Indian Army.
Major F. C. Tregard, Indian Army.
Major A. O. Sutherland, Indian Army.
Major R. W. Neumant, Indian Army.
Major M. E. S. Johnson, Indian Army.
Major N. V. L. Rydot, Indian Army.
Major E. Milford, Indian Army.
Major A. C. D. Thorne, Indian Army.
Major H. C. Hill, Indian Army.
Major P. F. Wocock, Indian Army.
Captain T. R. Wells, Indian Army.
Captain R. De La C. Corbett, Indian Army.
Captain C. B. Herenath, Indian Army.
Captain G. B. Rae, Indian Army.
Captain B. G. Peel, Indian Army.
Captain W. F. C. Gilchrist, Indian Army.
Captain H. S. Kardew, Indian Army.
Captain H. W. Goldfrap, Indian Army.
Captain S. Van B. Laing, Indian Army.
Captain G. Van R. Reyne, Indian Army.
Captain C. M. S. Manners, Indian Army.
Captain A. D. Gunn, Indian Army.
Captain H. J. Daniell, Indian Army.
Captain N. M. Wilson, Indian Army.
Captain C. H. Kirkwood, Indian Army.
Captain R. O. Chamier, Indian Army.
Captain S. A. H. Hungerford, Indian Army.
Captain F. I. O. Brickmann, Indian Army.
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Captain A. R. Thomson, Indian Army.
Captain C. W. Wallace, Indian Army.
Captain C. T. Warner, Indian Army.
Captain A. C. H. Trevor, Indian Army.
Captain A. B. Haig, Indian Army.
Captain W. Johnston, Indian Army.
Captain C. A. Bignell, Indian Army.
Captain E. W. Burkett, Indian Army.
Captain C. A. Raynor, Indian Army.
Captain C. H. Stockley, Indian Army.
Captain R. F. Atkins, Indian Army.
Captain R. A. P. Grant, Indian Army.
Lieut. L. W. H. Mathias, Indian Army.
Lieut. F. T. Drake-Brokman, Indian Army.
Lieut. A. H. N. Gatherer, Indian Army.
Lieut. F. H. C. Armstrong, Indian Army.
Lieut. B. W. R. Reynolds, Indian Army.
Lieut. H. H. Rich, Indian Army.
Lieut. P. V. Hoyne-Fox, Indian Army.
Lieut. G. O. De R. Channer, Indian Army.
Lieut. R. T. Sweet, Indian Army.
Lieut. H. E. Stapleton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut. R. V. Baird, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut. J. H. Gayer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut. G. H. G. Burroughs, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut. C. A. Lesmond, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut. C. H. McDermott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut. H. S. Cheshire, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut. G. R. G. Huddesdon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut. R. L. Potter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut. H. D. Stearns, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut. A. T. Taylor, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut. E. S. Farbrother, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. J. H. O'Donoghue, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Courthope-Munroe, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Barnes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Lecky, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Forbes Brierley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. W. A. R. Boyes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. M. L. C. Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. W. S. Halliday, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. H. Mears, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. E. L. Duxbury, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. W. Phillips, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. H. Browne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. S. W. Biden, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. L. L. Souter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. H. C. W. Bishop, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Ubadeil, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
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Second-Lieut. C. V. Heron-Jones, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
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Second-Lieut. W. C. Galloway, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Bampton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Clarke, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut. H. H. M. Spink, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
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Brevet-Col. A. S. R. Annesley, Supply and Transport Corps.
Major E. E. Forbes, Supply and Transport Corps.
Major P. C. Saunders, Supply and Transport Corps.
Major R. W. H. Middlemass, Supply and Transport Corps.
Major H. W. Price, Supply and Transport Corps.
Major H. W. Davies, Supply and Transport Corps.
Major T. L. Ball, Supply and Transport Corps.
Captain W. K. Cook, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieut. C. White, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieut. A. Lang, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieut.-Col. H. O. B. Brownes-Mason, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Lieut.-Col. J. Hennessy, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Major E. E. E. Vaines, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Major E. Bennett, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Major E. V. Aylen, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Captain E. G. S. Cane, Royal Army Medical Corps.
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Captain J. Startin, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Captain T. F. Osmond, Royal Army Medical Corps.
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Captain L. Murphy, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Captain A. S. Cane, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Col. P. Hehir, Indian Medical Service.
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Major S. Bose, Indian Medical Service.
Major W. Mac, Indian Medical Service.
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Lieut. R. V. Martin, Indian Medical Services.
Lieut. W. C. Spackman, Indian Medical Service.
Lieut. N. K. Ball, Indian Medical Service.
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Second-Lieut. A. Y. Dabholkar, Indian Medical Service.
Captain G. O. Weston, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.
Lieut. P. E. O'Donoghue, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.
Captain H. Stephenson, Army Veterinary Corps.
Rev. H. Spooner, Ecclesiastical Establishment.
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Rev. A. Y. Wright, Wesleyan Chaplain
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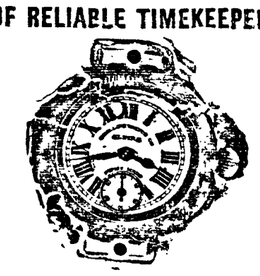

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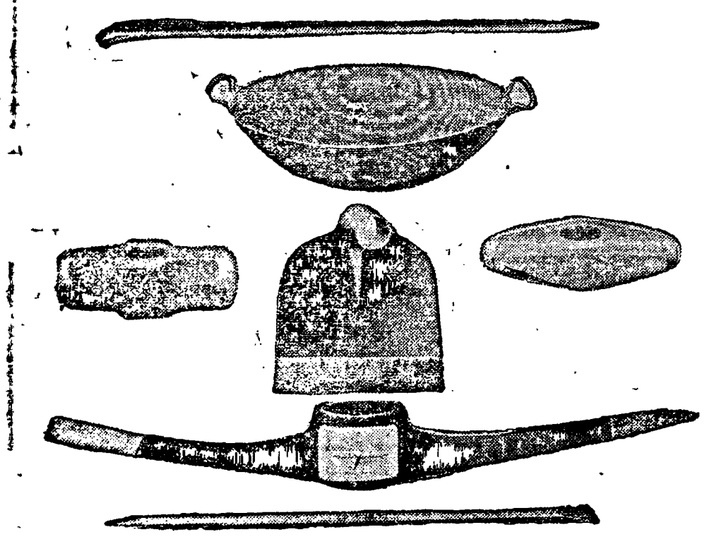

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Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar,
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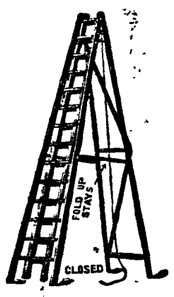
(Sd.) C. W. SIM,
Resident Engineer,
Harbour Branch.



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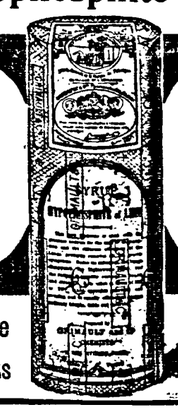

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